

Risk Factors Comparison 2025-02-28 to 2024-02-29 Form: 10-K

Legend: **New Text** ~~Removed Text~~ Unchanged Text **Moved Text** Section

You should carefully consider the following risks. These risks could materially affect our business, results of operations or financial condition, cause the trading price of our common stock to decline materially or cause our actual results to differ materially from those expected or those expressed in any forward- looking statements made by us or on our behalf. These risks are not exclusive, and additional risks to which we are subject include, but are not limited to, the factors mentioned under “ Cautionary note regarding forward- looking statements ” and the risks of our businesses described elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10- K for the year ended December 31, ~~2023~~ **2024**. ~~32~~ **Risk** ~~Factor Summary~~ The following summarizes material risks to the Company and is qualified by the full description contained below. The occurrence of any of the following risks or of unknown risks and uncertainties may adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition. Risks Relating to Our Ability to Grow Our New Business, Products or Services • New lines of business or new products and services, such as those we are pursuing with CareScout, may not be successful or may subject us to additional risks. Risks Relating to Estimates, Assumptions and Valuations • We may be required to increase our reserves as a result of deviations from our estimates and actuarial assumptions or other reasons, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. • If the models used in our businesses are inaccurate, it could have a material adverse impact on our business, results of operations and financial condition. • Our valuation of fixed maturity and equity securities uses methodologies, estimations and assumptions that are subject to change and differing interpretations which could result in changes to investment valuations that may materially adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition. Liquidity, Financial Strength and Credit Ratings, and Counterparty and Credit Risks • Genworth Financial and Genworth Holdings depend on the ability of Enact Holdings and its subsidiaries to pay dividends and make other payments and distributions to each of them ~~and~~ to meet their obligations. • Our sources of capital have become more limited, and under certain conditions we may need to seek additional capital on unfavorable terms. • Adverse rating agency actions have in the past resulted in a loss of business and adversely affected our results of operations, financial condition and business, and future adverse rating actions could have a further and more significant adverse impact on us. • Defaults by counterparties to our reinsurance arrangements or to derivative instruments we use to hedge our business risks, or defaults by us on agreements we have with these counterparties, may expose us to risks we sought to mitigate, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. • Defaults or other events impacting the value of our fixed maturity securities portfolio may reduce our income. Risks Relating to Economic and Market Conditions • Interest rates and changes in rates, ~~including changes in monetary policy to combat inflation~~, could materially adversely affect our business and profitability. • A deterioration in economic conditions, a severe recession or a decline in home prices, all of which could be driven by many potential factors, may adversely affect **our business, profitability and** Enact Holdings’ loss experience. Regulatory and Legal Risks • Changes in accounting and reporting standards issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board or other standard-setting bodies and insurance regulators could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. • The inability to obtain in- force rate action increases (including increased premiums and associated benefit reductions) in our long- term care insurance business could have a material adverse impact on our business, including our results of operations and financial condition. • Our insurance businesses are extensively regulated and changes in regulation may reduce our profitability and limit our growth. • Litigation and regulatory investigations or other actions are common in the insurance business and may result in financial losses and harm our reputation. • An adverse change in the regulatory requirements on our U. S. life insurance subsidiaries, including risk- based capital requirements, could have a material adverse impact on our business, results of operations and financial condition. ~~33~~ ~~32~~ • Changes to the ~~role of the GSEs or to the~~ ~~charters~~ or ~~business~~ practices of the GSEs, including actions or decisions to decrease or discontinue the use of mortgage insurance, could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. • If Enact is unable to continue to meet the requirements mandated by PMIERS because the GSEs amend them or the GSEs’ interpretation of the financial requirements requires Enact to hold amounts of capital that are higher than planned or otherwise, Enact may not be eligible to write new insurance on loans acquired by the GSEs, which would have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. • Enact Holdings’ U. S. mortgage insurance subsidiaries are subject to minimum statutory capital requirements, which if not met or waived, would result in restrictions or prohibitions on them doing business and could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations. • Changes in regulations that adversely affect the mortgage insurance markets in which Enact Holdings operates could affect its operations significantly and could reduce the demand for mortgage insurance. • Our U. S. life insurance subsidiaries may not be able to continue to mitigate the impact of Regulations XXX or AXXX and, therefore, they may incur higher operating costs that could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Operational Risks • If we are unable to retain, attract and motivate qualified employees or senior management, our results of operations, financial condition and business operations may be adversely impacted. • **Changes in the composition of** Enact Holdings’ ~~reliance on key~~ **business or undue concentration by** ~~customers~~ ~~customer~~ or ~~distribution relationships~~ **geographic region** could cause a **significant** loss of **business** ~~significant~~ ~~sales if one or more~~ **adverse performance** of those relationships terminate or are reduced **a small segment of its portfolio**. • Our businesses could be adversely impacted from deficiencies in our disclosure controls and procedures or internal control over financial reporting. • Our computer systems and those of our third- party service providers have in the past **failed or been compromised** and may in the future fail or be compromised, including through cybersecurity breaches; we may experience

issues from new and complex information technology methodologies such as artificial intelligence; and unanticipated problems could materially adversely impact our disaster recovery systems and business continuity plans, any of which could **expose confidential information such as personal information of our customers or employees**, damage our reputation, impair our ability to conduct business effectively, result in enforcement action or litigation, and materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

- We rely upon third- party vendors who may be unable or unwilling to meet their obligations to us.
- Insurance and Product- Related Risks
- Enact Holdings may be unable to maintain or increase capital in its mortgage insurance subsidiaries in a timely manner, on anticipated terms or at all, including through improved business performance, reinsurance or similar transactions, securities offerings or otherwise, in each case as and when required.
- Reinsurance may not be available, affordable or adequate to protect us against losses.
- A decrease in the volume of high loan-to- value home mortgage originations or an increase in the volume of mortgage insurance cancellations could result in a decline in Enact Holdings' revenue.
- The amount of mortgage insurance written by Enact Holdings could decline significantly if alternatives to private mortgage insurance are used or lower coverage levels of mortgage insurance are selected.
- Enact Holdings' delegated underwriting **and loss mitigation program programs** may subject its mortgage insurance subsidiaries to unanticipated claims.
- Medical advances, such as genetic research and diagnostic imaging, emerging new technology, including artificial intelligence and related legislation, could materially adversely affect the financial performance of our life insurance, long- term care insurance and annuity businesses.

Other Emerging Risks

- Other emerging risks, such as the occurrence of natural or man- made disasters, including geopolitical tensions and war; a public health emergency, including pandemics; climate change; or unknown risks and uncertainties associated with artificial intelligence could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

34-33 Risks Relating to Our Ability to Grow Our New Business, Products or Services

New lines of business or new products and services, such as those we are pursuing with CareScout, may not be successful or may subject us to additional risks. **CareScout offers Our senior care growth initiatives, which include fee- based services, advice and consulting along with through CareScout Services and plans to offer** traditional insurance products, including long- term care insurance **offered by, through CareScout - Insurance. These offerings** constitute a new line of business we are pursuing. There are risks and uncertainties associated with any new line of business. In developing and marketing new lines of business and new products and services, we expect to invest significant time and resources, including capital, and the attention of management and our Board of Directors could be diverted from other business operations. Our planned timeline for the development and introduction of new products or services may not be achieved, our expenditures may exceed revenues for longer than we anticipate, and our price and profitability targets may not prove feasible. Our ability to achieve anticipated business performance and financial results from CareScout could be adversely impacted for a variety of reasons and unforeseen events, including but not limited to, lower than anticipated customer demand, higher capital needs, staffing shortages and continued workflow disruptions, and impediments to Genworth Holdings' liquidity caused by, among other things, downturns in the U. S. economy that reduce its strategic investments in CareScout. Furthermore, if customers do not perceive our new offerings as providing significant value, they may fail to accept our new products and services in the way we anticipate. External factors, such as competitive alternatives, **commercial and / or regulatory challenges and including potential U. S. federal government programs,** shifting market preferences **and commercial and / or regulatory challenges, including the impact of our legacy U. S. life insurance subsidiaries on our ability to achieve desired financial strength ratings or the necessary regulatory approvals of new insurance products by CareScout Insurance**, may also impact the successful implementation of a new line of business or a new product or service. Failure to successfully manage these risks in the development and implementation of our new lines of business or new products or services, specifically our inability to achieve anticipated business performance and financial results from CareScout, could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Risks Relating to Estimates, Assumptions and Valuations

We may be required to increase our reserves as a result of deviations from our estimates and actuarial assumptions or other reasons, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. We calculate and maintain reserves for estimated future payments of claims to our policyholders and contractholders in accordance with U. S. GAAP and industry accounting practices. We release these reserves as those future obligations are paid, experience changes or policies lapse. The reserves we establish reflect estimates and actuarial assumptions with regard to our future experience. These estimates and actuarial assumptions involve the exercise of significant judgment. Our future financial results depend significantly upon the extent to which our actual future experience is consistent with the assumptions and methodologies we have used in pricing our products and calculating our reserves. Many factors, and changes in these factors, can affect future experience, including but not limited to: interest rates; investment returns and volatility; economic and social conditions, such as inflation, unemployment, home price appreciation or depreciation, and health care experience (including the type of care and cost of care); policyholder persistency or lapses (i. e., the probability that a policy or contract will remain in- force from one period to the next); insured mortality (i. e., life expectancy or longevity); insured morbidity (i. e., frequency and severity of claim, including claim termination rates, claim incidence, duration of claim and benefit utilization rates); future premium rate increases and associated benefit reductions; expenses; and doctrines of legal liability and damage awards in litigation. Because these factors are not known in advance, change over time, are difficult to accurately predict and are inherently uncertain, we cannot determine with precision the ultimate amounts we will pay for actual claims or the timing of those payments.

34 At least annually, as part of our ongoing assessment of our business performance and risks, we review our assumptions to determine the adequacy of reserves. Generally, we do not anticipate trends in actual **versus variances from** expected experience to change significantly in the short- term and, to the extent these trends may change, we **35** expect such changes to be gradual over the long- term. However, this may not prove to be the case. If we conclude that our reserves are insufficient to cover actual or expected policy and contract benefits and claim payments as a result of changes in experience, assumptions or otherwise, we would be required to increase our reserves and record a charge through earnings in the period in which we make the determination. The amounts of such

increases to reserves and charges to earnings may be significant, and this could materially adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition. Small changes in assumptions or small deviations of actual experience from assumptions can have, and in the past have had, material impacts on our reserves, results of operations and financial condition. The long- term profitability of our products depends upon the accuracy of our long- term assumptions used to calculate our reserves and how our actual experience compares with our expected experience. If any of our long- term assumptions prove to be inaccurate, our reserves may be inadequate. See “ Part II — Item 7 — Management’ s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Critical Accounting Estimates ” and notes **8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 15-13** in our consolidated financial statements under “ Part II — Item 8 — Financial Statements and Supplementary Data ” for additional information. Significant increases to our reserves may, among other things, limit our ability to execute on our business initiatives and adversely impact our credit or financial strength ratings. Any of these results could have a material adverse impact on our business, results of operations and financial condition. We also perform cash flow testing or “ asset adequacy analysis ” separately for each of our U. S. life insurance subsidiaries on a statutory accounting basis. To the extent that the cash flow testing margin is negative in any of our U. S. life insurance subsidiaries, we would need to increase statutory reserves in that company, which would decrease our RBC ratios. For additional information regarding impacts to statutory capital as a result of reserve increases, see “ — An adverse change in the regulatory requirements on our U. S. life insurance subsidiaries, including risk- based capital requirements, could have a material adverse impact on our business, results of operations and financial condition. ” Long- Term Care Insurance Segment Long- term care insurance policies provide for long- duration coverage and, therefore, our actual claims experience will emerge over many years, or decades. The prices and expected future profitability of our long- term care insurance products are based in part upon expected patterns of premiums, expenses and benefits, using a number of assumptions, including, but not limited to, persistency, morbidity, and future premium rate increases and associated benefit reductions. For our long- term care insurance policies, actual persistency in later policy durations that is higher than our expected persistency assumptions could have a negative impact on profitability. If these policies remain in- force longer than we assumed, then we could be required to make greater benefit payments than we anticipated. A significant number of our long- term care insurance policies have experienced higher persistency than we had originally assumed, which has resulted in higher claims and an adverse effect on profitability. In addition, if morbidity rates are higher or mortality rates are lower than our valuation assumptions, we could be required to make greater payments and thus establish more reserves under our long- term care insurance policies than we had expected, and such amounts could be significant. Among other factors, changes in economic and interest rate risk, **staffing shortages**, socio- demographics, behavioral trends (e. g., location of care and level of benefit use) and medical advances, may also have a material adverse impact on our future claims trends. For example, the impact of inflation on claims could be more pronounced for our long- term care insurance business than our other businesses given the “ long tail ” nature of this business. **We have observed an increase in the cost of care in recent years due in part to elevated inflation, resulting in higher claim payments in our long- term care 35 insurance business.** To the extent inflation or other factors ~~causes~~ **cause** health care costs to increase more than we anticipated, we will be required to increase our reserves which could negatively impact our profitability. Although we consider the potential effects of inflation when setting premium rates, our premiums may not fully offset the effects of inflation and may result in our underpricing of the risks we insure. Given these inherent challenges, our ability to precisely forecast future claim costs for long- term care insurance is limited. ~~36~~ For additional information on our long- term care insurance reserves, see “ Part II — Item 7 — Management’ s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Critical Accounting Estimates — Liability for future policy benefits. ” **Assumption updates and actual variances from expected experience** We Long- duration Targeted Improvements (“ LDTI ”) ~~Under LDTI, we~~ use best estimate assumptions for our long- term care insurance business and the impacts of assumption updates are reflected as **liability** remeasurement gains or losses in the income statement based on issue- year cohorts. As a result, **cash flow** assumption updates as well as actual ~~versus~~ **variances from** expected experience on these long- duration products will continue to drive volatility in our long- term care insurance results. Approximately 50 % of our cohorts currently have net premium ratios capped at 100 %. The net premium ratio represents the portion of the gross premiums required to provide for all benefits and certain expenses in our long- term care insurance business. These capped cohorts are generally our older long- term care insurance policies, largely sold prior to 2003. The other 50 % of our cohorts have a net premium ratio of less than 100 % and are currently expected to be profitable. We would expect ongoing income statement impacts and volatility related to assumption updates and variances between actual and expected experience in our older, unprofitable capped cohorts going forward. Conversely, ~~our~~ **we currently expect the** profitable uncapped cohorts ~~to have~~ **to date had** a more modest earnings impact related to assumption updates and variances between actual and expected experience, with a portion of the impact reflected in current period results and the remaining majority of the impact recognized over the life of the cohort . **However, as we move further from the January 2021 transition date of the accounting guidance for long- duration insurance contracts adopted on January 1, 2023, we may see increased volatility from the uncapped cohorts, with more of the impact related to assumption updates and actual variances from expected experience recognized immediately in net income** . While quarterly variations are typically expected to be relatively small compared to the overall size of our liability for future policy benefits of \$ ~~42-43~~ **2-0** billion, at the locked- in discount rate, for our long- term care insurance business as of December 31, ~~2023-2024~~ , these variations have had, and may in the future have, a material impact on our quarterly results of operations and can result in material losses in our long- term care insurance business. See “ Part II — Item 7 — Management’ s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Long- Term Care Insurance segment ” for the impacts of **cash flow** assumption updates and actual ~~versus~~ **variances from** expected experience. In- force rate actions The adequacy of our current long- term care insurance reserves depends significantly on our assumptions regarding our continuing ability to successfully execute our multi- year in- force rate action plan through premium rate increases and associated benefit reductions. In measuring our long- term care insurance reserves under U. S. GAAP, our in- force rate action assumptions

include significant future premium rate increases and associated benefit reductions resulting from rate actions that have been approved ~~and related legal settlements~~, as well as rate actions that are anticipated to be approved (including premium rate increases and associated benefit reductions not yet filed) under our in- force rate action plan. As part of our cash flow testing process for our U. S. life insurance subsidiaries, we also consider incremental benefits from expected future in- force rate actions in our long- term care insurance products that help mitigate the impact of deteriorating experience. We may not be able to obtain regulatory approval for the future **36** in- force rate actions we assumed in connection with our cash flow testing for our **U. S.** life insurance subsidiaries. If we do not obtain regulatory approval, we may be required to significantly further increase statutory reserves which could have a material adverse effect on our business, statutory results of operations and financial condition. The NYDFS, which regulates GLICNY, our New York insurance subsidiary, also requires specific adequacy testing scenarios that are generally more severe than those deemed acceptable in other states. Moreover, the required testing scenarios by the NYDFS have a disproportionate impact on our long- term care insurance products. In addition, we use New York specific experience for setting assumptions in our long- term care insurance products in GLICNY. While the NYDFS generally does not permit in- force rate increases for long- term care insurance to be used in asset adequacy analysis until such increases have been approved, it has allowed GLICNY to incorporate recently filed in- force rate actions in its asset adequacy analysis prior to **37** approval in the past. As a result, after discussions with the NYDFS and through the exercise of professional actuarial judgment, GLICNY incorporated ~~in its 2023 and 2022 asset adequacy analysis~~ assumptions for future in- force rate actions for long- term care insurance products **in its 2024 and 2023 asset adequacy analysis** to offset the emerging adverse experience for these products. With these assumption updates, GLICNY' s **2024 and 2023 and 2022** asset adequacy analysis produced a negative margin. To address the negative margin, GLICNY recorded an incremental \$ **79 million and \$ 87 million and \$ 98 million** of additional statutory reserves in **2024 and 2023 and 2022**, respectively, which resulted in **an RBC ratio of 200 % and 202 % and 201 %** for GLICNY as of December 31, **2024 and 2023 and 2022**, respectively. For additional information on GLICNY asset adequacy testing, see note **22-20** in our consolidated financial statements under “ Part II — Item 8 — Financial Statements and Supplementary Data. ” If the NYDFS no longer allows GLICNY to incorporate assumptions for future in- force rate actions in its asset adequacy analysis, this would result in a material decrease in GLICNY' s cash flow testing margin and would require GLICNY to further significantly increase its statutory reserves. This would have a material adverse effect on GLICNY' s financial condition and RBC ratio. For additional information on our in- force rate actions in our long- term care insurance business, see “ — The inability to obtain in- force rate action increases (including increased premiums and associated benefit reductions) in our long- term care insurance business could have a material adverse impact on our business, including our results of operations and financial condition. ” Life and Annuities Segment The prices and expected future profitability of our life insurance and annuity products are based in part upon expected patterns of premiums, expenses and benefits, using a number of assumptions, including mortality, persistency and lapse. For example, if mortality rates are higher than our pricing and valuation assumptions, we could be required to make greater payments under our life insurance policies and annuity contracts with guaranteed minimum death benefits (“ GMDBs ”) than we had projected. Conversely, if mortality rates are lower than our valuation assumptions, we could be required to make greater payments and thus establish additional reserves under our annuity contracts without GMDBs and such amounts could be significant. For our universal life insurance contracts, increased persistency that is the result of the sale of contracts by the insured to third parties that continue to make premium payments on contracts that would otherwise have lapsed, also known as life settlements, could have an adverse impact on profitability because of the higher claims rate associated with settled contracts. For our deferred annuity products with **GMWBs guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefits** and guaranteed annuitization benefits, actual persistency that is higher than our persistency assumptions could have an adverse impact on profitability because we could be required to make withdrawal or annuitization payments for a longer period of time than the account value would support. The risk that our lapse experience may differ significantly from our valuation assumptions is also significant for our term life and term universal life insurance products. These products generally have a level premium period for a specified period of years (e. g., 10 years to 30 years) after which the premium increases, which may be significant. If the frequency of lapses is higher than our expected reserve assumption, we would experience **37** lower premiums and could experience higher benefit costs. In addition, it may be that healthy policyholders are the ones who lapse (as they can more easily replace coverage), creating adverse selection where less healthy policyholders remain in our portfolio. We have experienced both a greater frequency of policyholder lapses and more severe adverse selection after the level premium period **than originally assumed**, and this experience could continue or worsen. If lapse experience continues or worsens on future 10-, 15- and 20- year level premium period blocks, we would expect volatility in premiums and mortality experience, which would reduce profitability in our term life insurance products, in amounts that could be material, if persistency is lower than our original assumptions. For additional information on our term life insurance reserves, including select sensitivities, see “ Part II — Item 7 — Management' s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Critical Accounting Estimates — Liability for future policy benefits. ” **LDTI also introduced The valuation of** market risk benefits **associated with our fixed and variable annuity contracts** (“ MRBs ”), the valuation of **which** is subject to capital market risks, primarily through equity market and interest rate volatility. We attempt to mitigate some of these risks **38** through hedging strategies; however, adverse changes in equity market performance or interest rate fluctuations could devalue the expected benefits to contractholders resulting in the need to increase our **MRB-market risk benefit** reserves, which may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. Enact Segment The establishment of loss reserves for Enact Holdings and its mortgage insurance subsidiaries is subject to inherent uncertainty and requires significant judgment and numerous assumptions. Enact Holdings establishes loss reserves using its best estimate of the **rates- rate** at which delinquencies go to claim (“ claim **rates- rate** ”) and claim severity to calculate estimated losses on loans reported **by servicers** as being in default as of the end of each reporting period. Enact Holdings also establishes incurred but not reported (“ IBNR ”) reserves for estimated losses incurred on loans in default that have not yet been reported by servicers. The sources of

uncertainty affecting estimates are numerous and include both internal and external factors. Internal factors include, but are not limited to, changes in the mix of exposures, loss mitigation activities and claim settlement practices. Significant external factors include changes in general economic conditions, such as home prices, unemployment / underemployment, interest rates, tax policy, credit availability, government housing policies, government and GSE loss mitigation and mortgage forbearance programs, state foreclosure timelines, GSE and state foreclosure moratoriums and types of mortgage products. ~~For example, during recessionary periods in the past, accompanied by increased unemployment and declining home prices, Enact Holdings has experienced higher delinquencies and increased losses.~~ Because assumptions related to these factors are **based on inputs that not known in advance, change over time, are difficult to accurately predict and** are inherently uncertain, Enact Holdings cannot determine with precision the ultimate amounts it will pay for actual claims or the timing of those payments. ~~Even in a stable economic environment, the actual claim payments made may be substantially different and even materially exceed the amount of the corresponding loss reserves for such claims. Enact Holdings regularly reviews its reserves and associated assumptions as part of its ongoing assessment of business performance and risks. If Enact Holdings concludes its reserves are insufficient to cover actual or expected claim payments as a result of changes in experience, assumptions or otherwise, it would be required to increase its reserves and incur charges in the period in which the determination was made. The amounts of such increases could be significant, and this may materially adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition and liquidity.~~ In addition, sudden and / or unexpected deterioration of economic conditions may cause estimates of loss reserves to be materially understated. **For example, during recessionary periods in the past, accompanied by increased unemployment and declining home prices, Enact Holdings has experienced higher delinquencies and increased losses. Furthermore, consistent with industry practice, Enact Holdings does not record losses on insured loans that are not in default.** To the extent actual losses are greater than current loss reserves or if loans **not** in default ultimately become delinquent and go to claim ~~more than expected~~, it could materially adversely impact our results of operations and financial condition and restrict Enact Holdings' ability to distribute dividends to Genworth Holdings, thereby negatively impacting our liquidity. ~~Furthermore, consistent with industry practice, Enact Holdings does not record losses on insured loans that are not in default. Therefore, future potential losses may develop from loans not currently in default and may have a materially adverse impact on our results of operations, financial condition and liquidity.~~ Enact Holdings depends on the reliability of third- party servicing of the loans that it insures. If a servicer were to experience adverse effects to its business, ~~such servicer~~ **Enact Holdings** could experience delays in **the servicer fulfilling** its reporting and premium payment requirements. Without reliable, consistent third-party servicing, Enact Holdings may be unable to properly recognize and establish reserves on loans when a delinquency exists or occurs but is not reported. In addition, if these servicers fail to limit and mitigate losses when appropriate, Enact Holdings' losses may unexpectedly increase. Enact Holdings **regularly reviews** establishes premium rates for the duration of a mortgage insurance certificate upon issuance and cannot adjust the premiums after a certificate is ~~its issued~~ **reserves and associated assumptions**. ~~If As a result, Enact Holdings cannot offset the impact of unanticipated~~ **concludes its reserves are insufficient to cover actual or expected claims – claim with premium payments as a result of changes in experience, 38 assumptions or otherwise, it would be required to increase its reserves and incur charges in the period in which the determination was made. The amounts of such** increases **could be significant** on coverage in- force. Enact Holdings' premium rates vary with the perceived risk of a claim and prepayment on the insured loan and are developed using models based on long term historical experience, which takes into account a number of factors including, but not limited to, the loan- to- value ratio, whether the mortgage provides for fixed payments or variable payments, the term of the mortgage, the borrower's credit history, the borrower's income and **this** assets, and home price appreciation. In the 39 event the premiums Enact Holdings charges do not adequately compensate for the risks and costs associated with the provided coverage, including costs associated with unforeseen higher claims, it may have a material **materially adverse-adversely** effect-affect on our business, results of operations and, financial condition **and liquidity**. If the models used in our businesses are inaccurate, it could have a material adverse impact on our business, results of operations and financial condition. We employ models to, among other uses, price products, calculate reserves, value assets, make investment decisions and generate projections used to estimate future pre- tax income, as well as to evaluate risk, determine internal capital requirements and perform stress testing. These models rely on estimates and projections that are inherently uncertain, may use data and / or assumptions that do not adequately reflect recent experience and relevant industry data, and may not operate as intended. In addition, from time to time we seek to improve certain actuarial and financial models, and the conversion process may result in material changes to assumptions and financial results. The models we employ are complex, which increases our risk of error in their design, implementation or use. Also, the associated input data, assumptions and calculations and the controls we have in place to mitigate these risks may not be effective in all cases. The risks related to our models often increase when we change assumptions and / or methodologies, add or change modeling platforms or implement model changes under time constraints. These risks are exacerbated when the process for assumption changes strains our overall governance and timing around our financial reporting. We intend to continue developing our modeling capabilities, including new and emerging artificial intelligence methodologies. During or after the implementation of model updates or enhancements, we may discover errors, risks or other deficiencies in existing models, assumptions and / or methodologies. Moreover, we may use additional, more granular and detailed information through enhancements in our reserving and other processes or we may employ more simplified approaches in the future, either of which may cause us to refine or otherwise change existing assumptions and / or methodologies and thus associated reserve levels, which in turn could have a material adverse impact on our business, results of operations and financial condition. Specific to Enact Holdings, models may prove to be less predictive than expected for a variety of reasons, including changes in credit scoring and reporting processes, economic conditions that develop differently than forecasted, unique conditions for which we do not have good historical comparators, unexpected economic and unemployment conditions that arise, changes in the law or in PMIERS and the use of short- term financial metrics that do not reveal long- term trends. **Enact Holdings establishes premium rates for the duration of a**

mortgage insurance certificate upon issuance and cannot adjust the premiums after a certificate is issued. As a result, Enact Holdings cannot offset the impact of unanticipated claims with premium increases on coverage in-force. Enact Holdings' premium rates vary with the perceived risk of a claim and prepayment on the insured loan and are developed using models based on long term historical experience, which take into account a number of factors including, but not limited to, the loan-to-value ratio, whether the mortgage provides for fixed payments or variable payments, the term of the mortgage, the borrower's credit history, the borrower's income and assets, and home price appreciation. In the event the premiums Enact Holdings charges do not adequately compensate for the risks and costs associated with the provided coverage, including costs associated with unforeseen higher claims, it may have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our valuation of fixed maturity and equity securities uses methodologies, estimations and assumptions that are subject to change and differing interpretations which could result in changes to investment valuations that may materially adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition. We report fixed maturity and equity securities at fair value in our consolidated balance sheets. These securities represent the majority of our total cash, cash equivalents and invested assets. Our portfolio of fixed maturity securities consists primarily of investment grade securities. Valuations use inputs and assumptions that ³⁹ are less observable or require greater estimation, as well as valuation methods that are more complex or require greater estimation, thereby resulting in values that are less certain and may vary significantly from the value at which the investments may be ultimately sold. The methodologies, estimates and assumptions we use in valuing our investment securities evolve over time and are subject to different interpretation (including based on developments in relevant accounting literature), all of which can lead to changes in the value of our investment securities. Rapidly changing and unanticipated interest rate, external macroeconomic, credit and equity market conditions could materially impact the valuation of investment securities as reported within our consolidated financial statements, and the period-to-period changes in value could vary significantly. Decreases in value may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations or financial condition.

⁴⁰ Liquidity, Financial Strength and Credit Ratings, and Counterparty and Credit Risks

Genworth Financial and Genworth Holdings depend on the ability of Enact Holdings and its subsidiaries to pay dividends and make other payments and distributions to each of them and to meet their obligations. Genworth Financial and Genworth Holdings each act as a holding company and do not have business operations of their own. Dividends and other capital returns from Enact Holdings and its subsidiaries, permitted payments to Genworth Financial and Genworth Holdings under tax sharing and expense reimbursement arrangements with their subsidiaries and proceeds from borrowings are their principal sources of cash to meet their obligations. These obligations principally include operating expenses, including income taxes, and interest and principal payments on current and future borrowings.

If the cash Genworth Financial or Genworth Holdings receives pursuant to dividends and tax sharing and expense reimbursement arrangements is insufficient to fund any of their obligations, or if a subsidiary is unable or unwilling for any reason to pay dividends to either of them, our liquidity would be materially adversely impacted which would likely have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and overall business. Moreover, if Genworth Financial or Genworth Holdings do not receive sufficient cash to fund their obligations, they may be forced to raise cash through unfavorable arrangements or terms, including but not limited to, the incurrence of debt (including convertible or exchangeable debt), the sale of assets or the issuance of equity. See "— Our sources of capital have become more limited, and under certain conditions we may need to seek additional capital on unfavorable terms" for additional details.

We began paying federal income taxes in 2023 due to projected taxable income and the utilization of our remaining foreign tax credits; therefore, we expect resulting in lower intercompany cash tax payments retained by Genworth Holdings from its subsidiaries in 2024 as compared to the amounts retained during recent prior years. We anticipate lower intercompany cash tax payments to be lower starting retained going forward as we utilized our remaining foreign tax credits in 2024-2023.

Our We manage our legacy U. S. life insurance subsidiaries on a standalone basis, and accordingly, we do not expect to receive dividends or other capital returns from them. Therefore, our holding companies' liquidity and capital positions are highly dependent on the performance of Enact Holdings and its ability to pay future dividends.

Our principal U. S. life insurance subsidiaries had negative unassigned surplus of approximately \$563 million under statutory accounting as of December 31, 2023, and as a result other forms of capital returns. If the cash Genworth Financial or Genworth Holdings receives pursuant to dividends, we other capital returns and tax sharing and expense reimbursement arrangements is insufficient to fund any of their obligations, or if Enact Holdings is unable or unwilling for any reason to pay dividends to Genworth Holdings, our liquidity would be materially adversely impacted which would likely have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and overall business. Moreover, if Genworth Financial or Genworth Holdings do not expect receive sufficient cash to fund their obligations, they may be forced to raise cash through unfavorable arrangements or terms, including but not limited to, these— the subsidiaries to incurrence of debt (including convertible or exchangeable debt), the sale of assets or the issuance of equity. See "— Our sources of capital have the ability become more limited, and under certain conditions we may need to pay dividends seek additional capital on unfavorable terms" for additional details the foreseeable future.

Enact Holdings' evaluation of future dividend payments to Genworth Holdings and our holding companies' overall resulting liquidity plans are subject to and dependent on, among other things, current and future market conditions, Enact Holdings' business performance and capital preservation, corporate law restrictions, insurance laws and regulations, Enact Holdings' ability to maintain adequate capital to meet its current and future requirements mandated by PMIERS or other GSE requirements, and business and regulatory approvals. For additional details on PMIERS and risks associated with an inability to meet its requirements, see "— If Enact is unable to continue to meet the requirements mandated by PMIERS because the GSEs amend them or the GSEs' interpretation of the financial requirements requires Enact to hold amounts of capital that are higher than planned or otherwise, Enact may not be eligible to write new insurance on loans acquired by the GSEs, which would have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition" and "Regulation — Enact — Mortgage Insurance Regulation — Other U. S. Regulation and Agency Qualification Requirements."

⁴⁰ In general, dividends are required

to be submitted to an insurer's domiciliary department of insurance for review, and distributions from sources other than unassigned surplus require affirmative approval before being paid. In addition, insurance regulators may prohibit the payment of dividends and distributions or other payments by the insurance subsidiaries (such as a payment under a tax sharing agreement or for employee or other services, including expense reimbursements) if they determine that such payment could be adverse to policyholders. Genworth Financial has the right to appoint a majority of directors to the board of directors of Enact Holdings; however, actions taken by Enact Holdings and its board of directors (including in the case of the payment of dividends, the approval of Enact Holdings' independent capital committee) are subject to and may be limited by the interests of Enact Holdings, including but not limited to, its use of capital for growth opportunities and regulatory requirements. Our sources of capital have become more limited, and under certain conditions we may need to seek additional capital on unfavorable terms. Although Genworth Financial and Genworth Holdings continue to significantly improve their overall financial condition, they still need liquidity to pay operating expenses, debt servicing costs and other obligations. ~~41~~ As of December 31, ~~2023~~ **2024**, Genworth Holdings had ~~approximately \$ 856.790 million~~ **aggregate principal amount** of outstanding debt that matures starting in 2034. ~~Given our expectation that we will not receive dividends from our U. S. life insurance subsidiaries for the foreseeable future, we are reliant on dividends from Enact Holdings to fund holding company obligations.~~ Absent receiving dividends **or other capital returns** from Enact Holdings as anticipated, we would likely need to access additional liquidity through third party sources. However, we may not be able to raise capital and / or borrowings on favorable terms based on our credit ratings and current business prospects, particularly given the aforementioned risks associated with launching new business initiatives offered by CareScout. There is no guarantee that any of these factors will improve in the future when we would seek additional capital. Disruptions, volatility and uncertainty in the financial markets and downgrades in our credit ratings may force us to delay raising capital, issue shorter term securities than would be optimal, bear an unattractive cost of capital or be unable to raise capital at any price. Furthermore, ~~the availability of raising our ability to raise~~ **additional capital, including through additional minority equity offerings of Enact Holdings or the issuance of equity or debt, could depend on a variety of factors such as market conditions, regulatory considerations, the general availability of credit, the level of activity and availability of reinsurance, our credit ratings and credit capacity and the performance of and outlook for Enact Holdings.** Market conditions and a variety of other factors may make it difficult or impracticable to generate additional liquidity on favorable terms or at all. Similarly, market conditions and a variety of other factors may make it difficult or impracticable to generate additional liquidity through asset sales or the issuance of additional equity, and any issuance of equity in such circumstances could be highly dilutive to our stockholders. Any failure to meet our financial obligations as they become due would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. We do not currently have a revolving credit facility at the Genworth Holdings level to provide liquidity. To the extent we need additional funding to satisfy our additional liquidity needs, we may not be able to enter into a new credit facility on terms (or at targeted amounts) acceptable to us or at all. For a further discussion of our liquidity, see " Part II — Item 7 — Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Liquidity and Capital Resources. " Adverse rating agency actions have in the past resulted in a loss of business and adversely affected our results of operations, financial condition and business, and future adverse rating actions could have a further and more significant adverse impact on us. Financial strength ratings, which various rating agencies publish as measures of an insurance company's ability to meet contractholder and policyholder obligations, are important to maintaining public confidence in our products, the ability to market our products, **including new insurance products offered by CareScout Insurance**, and our competitive position. Credit ratings, which rating agencies publish as measures of an entity's ability to repay its indebtedness, are important to our ability to raise capital through the issuance of debt and other forms of ~~41~~ credit and to the cost of such financing. **Our ratings are subject to periodic review and could be downgraded. Rating agencies could change or expand their requirements or could find that our insurance subsidiaries no longer meet the criteria established for current ratings.** Over the course of the last several years prior to 2021, the ratings of our holding companies and all our insurance subsidiaries were downgraded, placed on negative outlook and / or put on review for potential downgrade on various occasions. A ratings downgrade, negative outlook or review could occur again for a variety of reasons, including reasons specifically related to our company, generally related to our industry or the broader financial services industry or as a result of changes by the rating agencies in their methodologies or rating criteria. A negative outlook on our ratings or a downgrade in any of our financial strength or credit ratings, the announcement of a potential downgrade, negative outlook or review, or customer, investor, regulator or other concerns about the possibility of a downgrade, negative outlook or review, could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and business. See " Item 1 — Business — Ratings " for information regarding the current financial strength ratings of our principal insurance subsidiaries. The direct or indirect effects of such adverse ratings actions or any future actions could include, but are not limited to: • ceasing and / or reducing new sales of our products or limiting the business opportunities **with which** we are presented ~~with~~; ~~42~~ • adversely affecting our relationships with **existing** distributors, including the loss of exclusivity under certain agreements with our independent sales intermediaries and distribution partners, **or negatively impacting our ability to establish relationships with new distributors**; • causing us to lose key distributors that have ratings requirements that we may no longer satisfy (or resulting in our renegotiation of new, less favorable arrangements with those distributors); • requiring us to modify some of our existing products or services to remain competitive, including reducing premiums we charge, or introduce new products or services; • materially increasing the number or amount of policy surrenders, withdrawals and loans by contractholders and policyholders; • requiring us to post additional collateral for our derivatives or hedging agreements tied to the credit ratings of our holding companies; • requiring us to provide support, or to arrange for third- party support, in the form of collateral, capital contributions or letters of credit under the terms of certain of our reinsurance and other agreements, or otherwise securing our commercial counterparties for the perceived risk of our financial strength; • adversely affecting our ability to maintain reinsurance or obtain new reinsurance or obtain it on reasonable pricing and other terms; • increasing the capital charge

associated with affiliated investments within certain of our U. S. life insurance subsidiaries thereby lowering capital and RBC of these subsidiaries and negatively impacting our financial flexibility; • regulators requiring certain of our subsidiaries to maintain additional capital, limiting thereby our financial flexibility and requiring us to raise additional capital; • adversely affecting our ability to raise capital; • increased scrutiny by the GSEs and / or by customers, potentially resulting in a decrease in the amount of new insurance written; **42** • increasing our cost of borrowing and making it more difficult to borrow in the public debt markets or enter into a credit agreement; and • making it more difficult to execute on CareScout initiatives. Under PMIERS, the GSEs require maintenance of at least one rating with a rating agency acceptable to the respective ~~GSEs~~ **GSE**. The current PMIERS do not include a specific **eligibility** ratings requirement ~~with respect to eligibility~~, but if this were to change ~~in the future~~, Enact ~~may would~~ become subject to a ratings requirement in order to retain its eligibility status under PMIERS. Ratings downgrades that result in the inability of Enact to insure new mortgage loans sold to the GSEs, or the transfer by the GSEs of its existing policies to an alternative mortgage insurer, would have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. See “ — If Enact is unable to continue to meet the requirements mandated by PMIERS because the GSEs amend them or the GSEs’ interpretation of the financial requirements requires Enact to hold amounts of capital that are higher than planned or otherwise, Enact may not be eligible to write new insurance on loans acquired by the GSEs, which would have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition ” for additional information regarding the requirements under PMIERS. Relationships with mortgage insurance customers may be adversely affected by the ratings assigned to Genworth Holdings or our principal insurance subsidiaries which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. EMICO, our principal U. S. mortgage insurance subsidiary, has financial strength ratings that are relatively consistent with its competitors. However, any assigned financial strength rating that is below other private mortgage insurers **, or any future downgrade or the announcement of a potential downgrade in EMICO’s financial strength ratings,** could hinder our competitiveness in the marketplace and could result in an adverse impact to our business ~~. Moreover, any future downgrade in the financial strength ratings of EMICO or the announcement of a potential downgrade could have a material adverse impact on our business.~~ Defaults by counterparties to our reinsurance arrangements or to derivative instruments we use to hedge our business risks, or defaults by us on agreements we have with these counterparties, may expose us to risks we sought to mitigate, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. We routinely execute reinsurance and derivative transactions with reinsurers, ~~brokers~~ **broker** /- dealers, commercial banks, investment banks and other institutional counterparties to mitigate our risks in various circumstances and to hedge various business risks. Many of these transactions expose us to credit risk in the event of default of our counterparty or client or change in collateral value. Reinsurance does not relieve us of our direct liability to our policyholders, even when the reinsurer is liable to us. Accordingly, we bear credit risk with respect to our reinsurers. **It is possible** ~~We cannot be sure~~ that our reinsurers ~~will~~ **may not** pay the reinsurance recoverable owed to us now ~~or~~, in the future ~~or that they will pay these recoverables~~ on a timely basis. A reinsurer’s insolvency, inability or unwillingness to make payments under the terms of its reinsurance agreement with us could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. Collateral is often posted by the counterparty to offset this risk; however, we bear the risk that the collateral declines in value or otherwise is inadequate to fully compensate us in the event of a default. We also enter into a variety of derivative instruments, including options, swaps, forwards, and interest rate and currency swaps with a number of counterparties. If our counterparties fail or refuse to honor their obligations under the derivative instruments, and collateral posted, if any, is inadequate, our hedges of the related risk will be ineffective. In addition, if we trigger downgrade provisions on risk- hedging or reinsurance arrangements, the counterparties to these arrangements may be able to terminate our arrangements with them or require us to take other measures, such as post additional collateral, contribute capital or provide letters of credit. We have agreed to new terms with almost all of our counterparties concerning our collateral arrangements given our low ratings and, in most cases, agreed to post excess collateral to maintain our existing derivative agreements. Moreover, the new terms also removed the credit downgrade provisions from all of the insurance company master swap agreements and replaced them with a provision that allows the counterparty to terminate the derivative transaction if the RBC ratio of the applicable insurance company goes below a certain threshold. Although we believe this has allowed us to maintain effective hedging relationships with our counterparties, it has added additional strain on liquidity and collateral sufficiency. Furthermore, we may not be able to maintain these **43** current arrangements in the foreseeable future or at all. If counterparties exercise their rights to terminate transactions, we may be required to make cash payments to the counterparty based on the current contract value, which would hinder our ability to manage future risks. We ceded to UFLIC our in- force structured settlements block of business issued prior to 2004, certain variable annuity business issued prior to 2004 and the long- term care insurance business assumed from legal entities now a part of Brighthouse Life Insurance Company. UFLIC has established trust accounts for our benefit to secure its obligations under the reinsurance arrangements. GE is obligated to maintain UFLIC’s RBC above a specified minimum level pursuant to a Capital Maintenance Agreement. If UFLIC becomes insolvent notwithstanding this agreement, and the amounts in the trust accounts are insufficient to pay UFLIC’s obligations to us, it could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. The loss of material risk- hedging or reinsurance arrangements could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. For additional information on UFLIC reinsurance, see note **9-7** in our consolidated financial statements under “ Part II — Item 8 — Financial Statements and Supplementary Data. ” Defaults or other events impacting the value of our fixed maturity securities portfolio may reduce our income. We are subject to the risk that the issuers or guarantors of investment securities we own may default on principal or interest payments they owe us. As of December 31, ~~2023~~ **2024**, fixed maturity securities of \$ ~~46-44~~ **8-9** billion in our investment portfolio represented 75 % of our total cash, cash equivalents and invested assets. Events reducing the value of our investment portfolio other than on a temporary basis could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. Levels of write- downs or expected credit losses are impacted by our assessment of the

financial condition of the issuer, whether or not the issuer is expected to pay its principal and interest obligations, and our expected recoveries in the event of a default or circumstances that would require us to sell securities that have declined in value.

44-Risks Relating to Economic and Market Conditions Interest rates and changes in rates, including changes in monetary policy to combat inflation, could materially adversely affect our business and profitability. Insurance Products and Investments Our products and investment portfolio are impacted by interest rate fluctuations. We have experienced significant declines in investment valuations as a result of elevated interest rates, and we may experience further declines if credit deteriorates resulting in credit losses and / or if interest rates continue to rise. During periods of increasing interest rates, market values of lower-yielding assets will decline resulting in unrealized losses on our investment portfolio. The rise in interest rates during 2022 and through most of 2023-2024 had an adverse impact on our financial position. **The U. S. Federal Reserve began decreasing the federal funds rate in September 2024 but paused rate cuts in January 2025, and if due in part to the persistent nature of elevated inflation outside their targeted range. Despite the decrease in the federal funds rate, long- term treasury yields were higher at the end of 2024 compared to the end of 2023. It is possible interest rates continue to climb could increase in future periods, we may experience which could result in** a further decline in our stockholders' equity in future periods. Rising interest rates erode the value of our investment portfolio and reduce our unrealized investment gains. Any material reduction in unrealized gains or increase in unrealized losses on our investment portfolio or forward starting swap derivatives due to higher interest rates could impede our ability to utilize certain deferred tax assets and / or result in the need to establish higher tax valuation allowances, either of which could materially adversely impact our results of operations and financial position. **Interest rate fluctuations could also have an adverse effect on the results of our investment portfolio by increasing reinvestment risk and reducing our ability to achieve adequate investment returns. During periods of declining market interest rates, the interest we receive on variable interest rate investments decreases. In addition, during those periods, we reinvest the cash we receive as interest or return of principal on our investments in 44 lower-yielding high- grade instruments or in lower- credit instruments to maintain comparable returns. Issuers of fixed-income securities may decide to prepay their obligations in order to borrow at lower market rates, which exacerbates our reinvestment risk. The pricing and expected future profitability of our long- term care insurance, life insurance and annuity products are based in part on expected investment returns. Generally, life and long- term care insurance products are expected to initially produce positive cash flows as customers pay periodic premiums, which we invest as they are received. The premiums, along with accumulated investment earnings, are needed to pay claims, which are generally expected to exceed premiums in later years. Given the average life of our assets is shorter than the average life of the liabilities on these products, our reinvestment risk is also greater in low interest rate environments as a significant portion of cash flows used to pay benefits to our policyholders and contractholders comes from investment returns. If interest rates return to low levels, it would adversely affect the profitability of our long- term care insurance, life insurance and fixed annuity products. Low interest rates may also increase hedging costs on our in- force block of variable annuity products. In addition, certain statutory capital requirements for our U. S. life insurance subsidiaries are based on models that consider interest rates. Prolonged periods of low interest rates may increase the statutory reserves we are required to hold as well as the amount of assets and capital we must maintain to support amounts of statutory reserves in these companies.** During periods of increasing market interest rates, we may increase crediting rates on interest-sensitive in- force products, such as universal life insurance and fixed annuities. Rapidly rising interest rates may lead to increased policy surrenders, withdrawals from life insurance policies and annuity contracts and requests for policy loans, as policyholders and contractholders shift assets into higher yielding investments. Increases in crediting rates, as well as surrenders and withdrawals, could have a material adverse effect on our liquidity, financial condition and results of operations, including the requirement to liquidate fixed- income investments in an unrealized loss position to satisfy surrenders or withdrawals. Our insurance and investment products, such as those included in our policyholder account balances and separate accounts, are sensitive to interest rate fluctuations and expose us to the risk that declines in interest rates or tightening credit spreads will reduce our interest rate margin or net spreads (the difference between the returns we earn on the investments that support our obligations under these products and the amounts that we pay to policyholders and contractholders). We may reduce the interest rates we credit on most of these products only at limited, pre- established intervals, and some contracts have guaranteed minimum interest crediting rates. As a result of historic low interest rates prior to 2022, **a lack of new deposits** and declines in our interest rate margin on these products, our business and profitability have been adversely impacted. During 2023-2024, we continued to experience lower net spreads on our annuity products due to crediting rates outpacing investment returns, coupled with lower annuity account values driven by block runoff. This unfavorable trend occurred in spite of the higher interest rate environment, and if it persists, could result in further net spread compression and an adverse impact to our results of operations. **Prior to the significant rise in interest rates in 2022, sustained low interest rates adversely impacted our prior business results, reserves and profitability. For additional information, including the financial impact of annual assumption reviews, see "Part II — Item 7 — Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Critical Accounting Estimates — Liability for future policy benefits."** If interest rates were to return to historic lows, our financial condition, most notably stockholders' equity, and our results of operations and overall business could be materially adversely impacted. In addition, our insurance reserves are sensitive to movements in interest rates as we are required under LDH to remeasure our liability for future policy benefits and related reinsurance recoverables at the current discount rate, commonly interpreted to be a single- A rated bond rate. This will likely result in volatility to our stockholders' equity. For example, if the U. S. Federal Reserve **continues to reverse- reverse** its monetary tightening by reducing interest rates, our insurance reserves would increase and our stockholders' equity would decrease by amounts that could be material, which may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition. See note 2 in "Part II — Item 8 — Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" for additional details on the measurement of our insurance reserves.

45-Enact — Mortgage Insurance **Rising** The mortgage origination market has been

negatively impacted by elevated interest rates, which could cause new insurance written by Enact Holdings to decline materially, and could thereby pressure earnings and lead to an adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition. The U. S. housing market experienced a dramatic decline in the volume of mortgage originations in 2022 and through 2023-2024 due largely to rising interest rates, a low supply of homes and pressured affordability, resulting in lower new insurance written at Enact Holdings. While the decrease in new insurance written was generally offset by higher persistency on Enact Holdings' existing insured loans as a result of prevailing market interest rates being above the mortgage interest rates of the majority of Enact Holdings' loan portfolio. However, the ultimate impact on Enact Holdings' premiums and future new insurance written is difficult to predict. We could experience a future adverse impact to our results of operations if the volume of new insurance written remains suppressed for a prolonged period of time. While the terms of recent vintages of adjustable-rate mortgages ("ARMs") have changed to limit the frequency and severity of shocks, rising interest rates can also increase the monthly mortgage payments for homeowners with insured loans that have ARMs that could have the effect of increasing default rates on ARM loans. Higher interest rates can lead to an increase in defaults, as borrowers who default will find it harder to qualify for a replacement loan. Rising interest rates can also have a negative impact on home prices, which increases our risk of loss. Home price appreciation slowed temporarily in 2022 as a result of rising interest rates but regained its upward trend in 2023 as the low supply of homes more than offset higher borrowing costs. Any significant decline in home values, either due to rising rates or otherwise, particularly if accompanied by increased unemployment in a recessionary environment, could increase delinquencies and foreclosures at Enact Holdings, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. See " — A deterioration in economic conditions, a severe recession or a decline in home prices, all of which could be driven by many potential factors, may adversely affect our business, profitability and Enact Holdings' loss experience. " As seen prior to 2022, declining interest rates historically have increased the rate at which borrowers refinance their existing mortgages, resulting in cancellations of the mortgage insurance covering the refinanced loans. Declining interest rates have also contributed to home price appreciation, which may provide borrowers in the United States with the option of cancelling their mortgage insurance coverage earlier than we anticipated when pricing that coverage. In addition, during 2021 and 2020, as a result of the low interest rate environment, Enact Holdings experienced a decline in persistency rates. Lower persistency rates can result in reduced insurance in-force and earned premiums, which could have a significant adverse impact on our results of operations. See " — A decrease in the volume of high loan-to-value home mortgage originations or an increase in the volume of mortgage insurance cancellations could result in a decline in our Enact Holdings' revenue in our mortgage insurance subsidiaries. " See " Part II — Item 7A — Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk " for additional information about interest rate risk. A deterioration in economic conditions, a severe recession or a decline in home prices, all of which could be driven by many potential factors, may adversely affect our business, profitability and Enact Holdings' loss experience. The U. S. economy faces lingering uncertainty due to continued inflationary pressure, the geopolitical environment, U. S. national debt and ongoing budget deficits, and other macroeconomic concerns, including international trade and escalating tariffs. The potential of rising unemployment rates and deterioration in economic conditions across the United States or in specific regional economies generally increases the likelihood of borrower defaults and can adversely affect housing values, which increases our risk of loss. Loss experience in Enact Holdings generally results from adverse economic or other events, such as a borrower's reduction of income, unemployment, underemployment, divorce, illness, inability to manage credit, or a change in interest rate levels or home values, that reduce a borrower's willingness or ability to continue to make mortgage payments. Housing values could be impacted due to trends that affect the housing values and mortgage markets, which such as changes in supply or demand for homes, changes in homebuyers' expectations for potential home price appreciation, increases increased restrictions or costs for obtaining mortgage credit risk of loss. Economic uncertainty persisted throughout 2023. Variability in consumer confidence due in part to elevated inflation and tightened underwriting standards, tax policy, regulatory developments, higher interest rates, along and customers' liquidity issues. Recent home price appreciation coupled with developments related to the U. S. high interest rates has placed pressure on housing affordability. The pace S. federal debt ceiling and geopolitical tensions, continue to create a backdrop of existing single-family uncertainty in the overall macroeconomic environment. Some home sales remains depressed economists still predict a recession in 2024. Unfavorable or uncertain economic conditions, such as homeowners are reluctant to sell their those house described above and pay significantly higher mortgage rates for a new one. Should home values decline, Enact Holdings could also impact home prices experience a higher frequency and severity of defaults. A decline in home values typically makes it more difficult for borrowers to sell or refinance their homes, increasing the likelihood of a default followed by a claim if borrowers experience a job loss or other life events that reduce their incomes or increase their expenses. In addition, declines Declines in home values may also decrease the willingness of borrowers with sufficient financial resources to make mortgage payments when their mortgage balances exceed the values of their homes. Declines in home In addition, declining housing values typically increase may impact the severity effectiveness of claims Enact Holdings' may pay. A decline in home prices, whether or not in conjunction with deteriorating economic conditions, may increase the risk of loss. Generally mitigation programs, eroding home prices steadily rose over the past decade, and in many geographic locations, home price appreciation outpaced borrower incomes. Home price appreciation coupled with rising interest rates and a low supply of available homes has placed pressure on housing affordability in recent years, most notably beginning in 2022. Home prices temporarily declined in late 2022 but regained an upward trend in 2023 as the low supply of homes more than offset the higher borrowing costs. Housing supply remains depressed as homeowners are reluctant to sell their house and pay significantly higher mortgage rates for a new one. We are uncertain as to whether and to what extent the higher interest rate

environment will affect home values, but it is possible the housing market could experience a sharp price correction if the U. S. Federal Reserve maintains its current policy of keeping rates higher for longer to combat inflation. We could experience a higher frequency and severity of defaults on more recent book years should home values decline. Declining home values erode the value of the underlying collateral and **reduce** **reducing** the likelihood that **foreclosed homes** **properties with defaulted mortgages** can be sold for an amount sufficient to offset the unpaid principal and interest **which**. **As a result, declines in home values** may adversely impact **increase the risk of loss and typically increase the severity of claims** Enact Holdings **may pay** loss mitigation activities. Furthermore, Enact Holdings' estimates of claims **paying resources and claim obligations are based on various assumptions, including but not limited to, the timing of receipt of claims on delinquent loans, estimates of future claims that will ultimately be received, the ultimate resolution of borrower forbearance plans, including whether loans in forbearance cure or result in a claim payment, anticipated loss mitigation activities, premiums, housing prices and unemployment rates.** These assumptions are subject to **inherent uncertainty and require judgment**. Any of these events may have a material adverse effect on Enact Holdings, **which could result in a material adverse effect on our business, liquidity,** results of operations and financial condition. The ultimate amount of the **potential** loss **suffered** depends **in part** on whether the home of a borrower who defaults on a mortgage can be sold for an amount that will cover the unpaid principal balance, interest and the expenses of the sale. In previous economic slowdowns in the United States, a pronounced weakness in the housing market ensued, as well as declines in home prices **driving high levels of delinquencies**. If we experience a future economic slowdown or an economic recession in the United States that impacts the housing market in a similar way as compared to past economic slowdowns, we would expect higher levels of delinquencies in Enact Holdings. **Mortgage forbearance programs and any delays in foreclosure processes could cause Enact Holdings' losses to increase as expenses accrue for longer periods or if the value of foreclosed homes further declines during such delays. If Enact Holdings experiences a higher number and / or severity of delinquencies than expected, including as a result of borrowers' exit from forbearance programs upon reaching the maximum forbearance term, our business, results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected. In response to COVID-19, the federal government and the GSEs offered programs to support borrowers through economic hardship including mortgage payment forbearance options and foreclosure and eviction moratoriums. The pandemic initially resulted in a material increase in new defaults as borrowers failed to make timely payments on their mortgages, primarily as a result of these forbearance programs. These delinquencies have largely cured at rates favorable to Enact Holdings' initial expectations; however, there is still uncertainty as to the timing and ultimate severity of the COVID-19 delinquencies that remain. Though the ability to take advantage of COVID-19 specific forbearance for new delinquencies ended in 2023, Enact Holdings has seen limited claims emerge from this population of loans. Further, in March 2023, the GSEs announced new loss mitigation programs that would allow six-month payment deferrals for borrowers facing financial hardship, including hardship unrelated to COVID-19. As a result of the continued availability of forbearance and lack of foreclosure experience, the impact this will have on our business, results of operations and financial condition remains uncertain. If Enact Holdings experiences an increase in claim severity resulting in claim amounts that are higher than expected, it would adversely affect Enact Holdings and consequently our financial position and results of operations.** 47 Regulatory and Legal Risks Changes in accounting and reporting standards issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board or other standard- setting bodies and insurance regulators could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Our financial statements are subject to the application of U. S. GAAP, which is periodically revised and / or expanded. Accordingly, from time to time, we are required to adopt new or revised accounting standards issued by recognized authoritative bodies, including the Financial Accounting Standards Board. It is possible that future accounting and reporting standards we are required to adopt could change the current accounting treatment that we apply to our financial statements and that such changes could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. **Moreover, insurance regulators or the SEC could disagree with our interpretation of these new standards, which could cause us to incur significant costs and suffer reputational harm.** In addition, the required adoption **and effectiveness** of future accounting and reporting standards **may result in significant costs to implement. For additional information on recently enacted climate disclosure laws and regulatory guidance**, including **certain proposals SB 253 in California and the final rules adopted in March 2024** by the SEC related to climate- related disclosures **that were subject**, **may result in significant costs to implement a stay pending court challenge and are now being reviewed by the SEC under the new U. S. Administration, see " Regulation — Other Laws and Regulations — Climate change and financial risks. "** These requirements would also likely require us to make significant changes to systems **and controls**, and add additional resources, either of which may be material to our business and results of operations. The inability to obtain in- force rate action increases (including increased premiums and associated benefit reductions) in our long- term care insurance business could have a material adverse impact on our business, including our results of operations and financial condition. The continued sustainability of our long- term care **legacy U. S. life insurance subsidiaries** business, as well as that of GLIC and GLICNY, is **based heavily dependent** on our ability **to continue** to obtain significant premium rate increases and associated benefit reductions on our in- force long- term care insurance products. Although the terms of our long- term care insurance policies permit us to increase premiums under certain circumstances during the premium- paying period, these increases generally require regulatory approval, which **47** can often take a long time to obtain and may not be obtained in all relevant jurisdictions or for the full amounts requested. In addition, some states have adopted or are considering adopting laws that would further limit increases in long- term care insurance premium rates beyond the statutes and regulations previously adopted in certain states, which would adversely impact our ability to achieve anticipated rate increases. Furthermore, some states have refused to approve actuarially justified rate actions or have required that approved rate actions be phased in over an extended period of time **Regulators may be unwilling to approve premium rates we seek to charge. We cannot predict how regulators may react to any in- force rate increases, nor can we predict if regulators will approve requested in- force rate increases.** We will not be able to realize our

future premium rate increases and associated benefit reductions in the future if we cannot obtain the required regulatory approvals. In this event, we would have to increase our long- term care insurance reserves by amounts that would likely be material and would result in a material adverse impact to earnings. Moreover, **if we were may not be able to see sufficiently mitigate the impact of unexpected , materially adverse experience through , securing regulatory approval for all necessary premium rate increases and associated benefit reductions would become more difficult** . Given the claims history in our long- term care insurance business and its related pressure to reserve levels and earnings, and the expectation that claims will continue to rise due to the aging of the block and from higher incidence and severity, among other factors, our results of operations, capital levels, RBC and financial condition would be materially adversely affected absent future premium rate increases and associated benefit reductions. **Our We cannot predict how our policyholders may not react as anticipated to any our in- force rate increases. In certain circumstances, our policyholders have brought legal action against us due to alleged misleading and inadequate disclosures regarding premium rate increases. See “ — Litigation and regulatory investigations or other actions are common in the insurance business and may result in financial losses and harm our reputation ” and note 25 in our consolidated financial statements under “ Part II — Item 8-7 — Management’ s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Statements-Condition and Supplementary Data-Results of Operations — Long- Term Care Insurance segment ” for additional information. 48** Our insurance businesses are extensively regulated and changes in regulation may reduce our profitability and limit our growth. Our insurance operations are subject to a wide variety of laws and regulations and are extensively regulated. State insurance laws regulate most aspects of our U. S. insurance businesses, and our insurance subsidiaries are regulated by the insurance departments of the states in which they are domiciled and licensed. Our international operations, predominantly located in Mexico as well as a new subsidiary of Enact Holdings domiciled in Bermuda, are principally regulated by insurance regulatory authorities in the jurisdictions in which they are domiciled. Failure to comply with applicable regulations or to obtain or maintain appropriate authorizations or exemptions under any applicable laws could result in restrictions on our ability to do business or engage in activities regulated in one or more jurisdictions in which we operate and could subject us to fines and other sanctions which could have a material adverse effect on our business. In addition, the nature and extent of regulation of our activities in applicable jurisdictions could materially change , causing a material adverse effect on our business. Although future regulatory changes are unknown, we expect our regulators to continue to pursue new regulation **or supplement existing regulations** in the areas of environmental, social and corporate governance, as well as cybersecurity and artificial intelligence. Insurance regulatory authorities have broad administrative powers, which at times, are coordinated and communicated across regulatory bodies. These administrative powers include, but are not limited to: • licensing companies and agents to transact business; • calculating the value of assets and determining the eligibility of assets to determine compliance with statutory requirements; • mandating certain insurance benefits; • regulating certain premium rates; • reviewing and approving policy forms; **48** • regulating discrimination in pricing, coverage terms and other insurance practices, as well as unfair trade and claims practices, including through the imposition of restrictions on marketing and sales practices, distribution arrangements and payment of inducements; • establishing and revising statutory capital and reserve requirements and solvency standards; • fixing maximum interest rates on insurance policy loans and minimum rates for guaranteed crediting rates on life insurance policies and annuity contracts; • approving premium increases and associated benefit reductions; • evaluating enterprise risk to an insurer; • approving changes in control of insurance companies; • restricting the payment of dividends and other transactions between affiliates; • regulating the types, amounts and valuation of investments; • restricting the types of insurance products that may be offered; and • imposing insurance eligibility criteria. State insurance regulators and the NAIC regularly re- examine existing laws and regulations, specifically focusing on modifications to SAP, interpretations of existing laws and the development of new laws and regulations applicable to insurance companies and their products. Any adopted future legislation or NAIC regulations may be more restrictive on our ability to conduct business than current regulatory requirements or may result in higher costs or increased statutory capital and reserve requirements. Further, because laws and regulations can be complex and sometimes inexact, there is also a risk that any particular regulator’ s or enforcement authority’ s interpretation of a legal, accounting or reserving issue may change over time to our detriment or expose us to different or additional regulatory risks. The application of these regulations and guidelines by insurers involves interpretations and judgments that may differ from those of state insurance **49** departments. Such differences of opinion may result in regulatory, tax or other challenges to the actions we have taken to date. The result of those potential challenges could require us to increase levels of statutory capital and reserves or incur higher operating costs and / or have implications on certain tax positions. Litigation and regulatory investigations or other actions are common in the insurance business and may result in financial losses and harm our reputation. We face the risk of litigation and regulatory investigations or other actions in the ordinary course of operating our businesses, including the risk of class action lawsuits. Our pending legal and regulatory actions include proceedings specific to us and others generally applicable to business practices in the industries in which we operate. In our insurance operations, we are, have been, or may become subject to class actions and individual suits alleging, among other things, issues relating to sales or underwriting practices, increases to in- force long- term care insurance premiums, payment of contingent or other sales commissions, claims payments and procedures, product design, product disclosure, product administration, additional premium charges for premiums paid on a periodic basis, denial or delay of benefits, charging excessive or impermissible fees on products, recommending unsuitable products to customers, our pricing structures and business practices in our mortgage insurance subsidiaries, such as captive reinsurance arrangements with lenders and contract underwriting services, violations of RESPA or related state anti- inducement laws, **and** mortgage insurance policy rescissions and curtailments, **and as well as** breaching fiduciary or other duties to customers, including but not limited to cybersecurity breaches of customer information. In our investment- related operations, we are subject to litigation involving commercial disputes with counterparties. We **also from time to time have had, and** may **also in the future** have , disputes with reinsurance partners relating to the parties’ rights and obligations under reinsurance treaties and / or related **49** administration agreements. In addition, we are also subject to various regulatory inquiries, such as

information requests, subpoenas, books and record examinations and market conduct and financial examinations from state, federal and international regulators and other authorities. Plaintiffs in class action and other lawsuits against us, as well as regulators, may seek very large or indeterminate amounts, which may remain unknown for substantial periods of time. We are also subject to litigation arising out of our general business activities such as our contractual and employment relationships, including claims under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, and we are also subject to shareholder putative class action lawsuits alleging securities law violations. A substantial legal liability or a significant regulatory action (including uncertainty about the outcome of pending legal and regulatory investigations and actions) against us could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Moreover, even if we ultimately prevail in the litigation, regulatory action or investigation, we could suffer significant reputational harm and incur significant legal expenses, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations. At this time, it is not feasible to predict, nor determine, the ultimate outcomes of any pending investigations and legal proceedings, nor to provide reasonable ranges of possible losses other than those that have been disclosed. For a further discussion of certain current investigations and proceedings in which we are involved, see note 25-22 in “ Part II — Item 8 — Financial Statements and Supplementary Data. ” These investigations and proceedings could have a material adverse effect on our liquidity, business, financial condition or results of operations. It is also possible that we could become subject to further investigations and have lawsuits filed or enforcement actions initiated against us. In addition, increased regulatory scrutiny and any resulting investigations or legal proceedings could result in new legal precedents and industry- wide regulations or practices that could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. An adverse change in the regulatory requirements on our U. S. life insurance subsidiaries, including risk- based capital requirements, could have a material adverse impact on our business, results of operations and financial condition. Our U. S. life insurance subsidiaries are subject to the NAIC’ s RBC standards and other minimum statutory capital and surplus requirements imposed under the laws of their respective states of domicile. The failure of our 50 insurance subsidiaries to meet applicable RBC requirements or minimum statutory capital and surplus requirements could subject our insurance subsidiaries to further examination or corrective action imposed by state insurance regulators, including limitations on their ability to write additional business, or the addition of state regulatory supervision, rehabilitation, seizure or liquidation. As of December 31, 2023-2024, the RBC ratio of each of our U. S. life insurance subsidiaries exceeded the level of RBC that would require any of them to take or become subject to any corrective action in their respective domiciliary state. However, we continue to face challenges in our principal U. S. life insurance subsidiaries, particularly those subsidiaries that rely heavily on in- force rate actions as a source of earnings and capital. We may see variability in statutory results and a decline in the RBC ratios of these subsidiaries given the time lag between the approval of in- force rate actions versus when the benefits from the in- force rate actions (including increased premiums and associated benefit reductions) are fully realized in our financial results. Additionally, the RBC ratio of our U. S. life insurance subsidiaries would be negatively impacted by future increases in our statutory reserves, including results of Actuarial Guideline 38, cash flow testing and assumption reviews, particularly in our long- term care and life insurance products. An adverse change in our U. S. life insurance subsidiaries’ RBC ratios or our ability to meet other minimum regulatory requirements could cause rating agencies to downgrade the financial strength ratings of our insurance subsidiaries and the credit ratings of Genworth Holdings, which could have an adverse impact on our ability to execute our strategic priorities, including stabilizing the maintaining self-sustaining legacy long- term care U. S. life insurance subsidiaries in- force block and advancing CareScout’ s new lines of business or new products and services, and would further restrict our ability to retain and write new business. Furthermore, it may cause regulators to take regulatory or supervisory actions 50 with respect to our U. S. life insurance subsidiaries, thereby limiting the financial flexibility of our holding company, all of which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and business. Changes to the role of the GSEs or to the charters or business practices of the GSEs, including actions or decisions to decrease or discontinue the use of mortgage insurance, could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. The requirements and practices of the GSEs impact the operating results and financial performance of GSE- approved mortgage insurers, including Enact Holdings. Changes in the charters or business practices of Freddie Mac or Fannie Mae could materially reduce the number of mortgages they purchase that are insured by Enact Holdings and consequently diminish the value of our business. The GSEs could be directed to make such changes by the FHFA, which was appointed as their conservator in September 2008 and has the authority to control and direct the operations of the GSEs. Congress may legislate, or the U. S. administration Administration may implement through administrative reform, structural and other changes to the GSEs and the functioning of the secondary mortgage market. In the absence of legislation and actions by the U. S. Administration, the FHFA continues to move forward on administrative reform efforts to prepare the GSEs for the end of conservatorship, once fully and adequately capitalized. Collectively Effective February 16, 2021, the FHFA enacted and the U. S. Treasury Department possess significant capacity to effect administrative GSE reforms. The FHFA’ s Enterprise Capital Framework, which imposes a capital framework on the GSEs, including risk- based and leverage capital requirements and capital buffers in excess of regulatory minimums that can be drawn down in periods of financial stress. The Enterprise Capital Framework became effective on February 16, 2021. However, the GSEs will not be subject to any requirement under the Enterprise Capital Framework until the applicable compliance date. Compliance with the Enterprise Capital Framework, other than the requirements to maintain a prescribed capital conservation buffer amount (“ PCCBA ”) and a prescribed leverage buffer amount (“ PLBA ”), is required on the later of (i) the date of termination of the conservatorship of a GSE or (ii) any later compliance date provided in a consent order or other transition order applicable to such GSE. The FHFA contemplates that the compliance dates for the PCCBA and the PLBA will be the date of termination of the conservatorship of a GSE. The Enterprise Capital Framework’ s advanced approaches requirements will be delayed until a compliance date provided by a transition order applicable to such GSE. The Enterprise Capital Framework significantly increases capital requirements and reduces capital credit on credit risk transfer transactions as

compared to the previous framework. This **could cause the GSEs to increase their guarantee pricing in order to meet the new capital requirements, which could have a negative impact on the private mortgage insurance market and our business. Furthermore, higher GSE capital requirements could ultimately lead to increased costs to borrowers for GSE loans, which in turn could shift the market away from the GSEs to the FHA or lender portfolios. Such a shift could result in a smaller market size for private mortgage insurance. This rule could also** accelerate the recent diversification of the GSEs' risk transfer programs to encompass a broader array of instruments beyond private mortgage insurance, which could adversely impact Enact Holdings and our business. ~~Likewise, legislation or regulation that changes the role of the GSEs, ends the GSEs' conservatorship or increases the number of people eligible for FHA or VA mortgages could have a material adverse effect on Enact Holdings and limit its ability to compete with the FHA or VA thereby adversely impacting our business.~~ On January 14, 2021, the FHFA and the **U. S.** Treasury Department agreed to amend the **preferred stock purchase agreements ("PSPAs")** between the **U. S.** Treasury Department and each of the GSEs to increase the amount of capital each GSE may retain. Among other ~~51~~ things, the amendments to the PSPAs limit the number of certain mortgages the GSEs may acquire with two or more prescribed risk factors, including certain mortgages with combined loan-to-value ratios above 90 %. However, on September 14, 2021, the FHFA and **U. S.** Treasury Department suspended certain provisions of the amendments to the PSPAs, including the limit on the number of mortgages with two or more risk factors that the GSEs may acquire. Such suspensions end six months after the **U. S.** Treasury Department notifies the GSEs of termination. The limit on the number of mortgages with two or more risk factors was based on the market size at the time. While Enact Holdings does not expect any material impact to the private mortgage market, changes in the provisions or enforcement of this rule could impact our results of operations. **51 On January 2, 2025, the FHFA and the U. S. Treasury Department agreed to again amend the PSPAs between the U. S. Treasury Department and each of the GSEs to establish a methodical process for eventual public input on the termination of conservatorship to minimize disruption to the housing and financial markets.** The adoption of any GSE reform, whether through legislation or administrative action, could impact the current role of private mortgage insurance as a credit enhancement, ~~including its reduction or elimination,~~ which would have an adverse effect on our business, revenue, results of operations and financial condition. **At present** As a result, it is uncertain what role private capital, including mortgage insurance, will play in the U. S. residential housing finance system in the future or the impact any such changes could have on our business. **Any Passage and timing of any comprehensive GSE reform or incremental change changes (legislative or administrative) is uncertain, making the actual impact on Enact Holdings and the private mortgage insurance industry difficult to predict the charters or statutory authorities of the GSEs would require congressional action to implement.** Any such changes that occur could have a **significant material adverse** impact on our business, results of operations and financial condition. The FHFA has set goals for the GSEs to transfer significant portions of the GSEs' mortgage credit risk to the private sector. This mandate builds upon the goal established by the GSEs to increase the role of private capital through experimenting with different forms of transactions and structures. Enact Holdings participates in credit risk transfer programs developed by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. The GSEs have in the past piloted and may in the future attempt to launch alternative products or transactions **that compete with private mortgage insurance.** To the extent these credit risk products evolve in a manner that displaces primary mortgage insurance coverage, the amount of insurance Enact Holdings writes may be reduced. It is difficult to predict the impact of alternative credit risk transfer products that are developed to meet the goals established by the FHFA. Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac also possess substantial market power, which enables them to influence Enact Holdings and the mortgage insurance industry in general. ~~Although Enact Holdings actively monitors and develops its relationship with Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, which a deterioration in turn any of these relationships, or the loss of business or opportunities for new business,~~ could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. If Enact is unable to continue to meet the requirements mandated by PMIERS because the GSEs amend them or the GSEs' interpretation of the financial requirements requires Enact to hold amounts of capital that are higher than planned or otherwise, Enact may not be eligible to write new insurance on loans acquired by the GSEs, which would have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. In furtherance of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac's respective charter requirements, each GSE adopted PMIERS effective December 31, 2015. The GSEs have **since in the past and may in the future amend amended or waive PMIERS on several occasions at their discretion or impose additional conditions or restrictions, and the GSEs have broad discretion to interpret PMIERS, any of which could impact the calculation of Available Assets and /or Minimum Required Assets or require an increase in assets held to remain compliant.** For a discussion of PMIERS requirements and recent amendments to PMIERS, see "Regulation — Enact — Mortgage Insurance Regulation — Other U. S. Regulation and Agency Qualification Requirements." The amount of capital that may be required ~~in the future~~ to maintain the Minimum Required Assets, as defined in PMIERS, is dependent upon, among other things: (i) the way PMIERS are applied and interpreted by the GSEs and the FHFA; (ii) **future PMIERS amendments;** (iii) the future performance of the U. S. housing market; (~~iii-iv~~ **iv**) Enact Holdings' generation of earnings, available assets and **minimum risk-based** required assets, reducing risk in- force and reducing delinquencies as anticipated, and writing anticipated amounts and types of new mortgage insurance business; and (~~iv-v~~ **v**) Enact Holdings' overall financial performance, capital and liquidity levels. ~~Depending on actual experience, the amount 52 of capital required under PMIERS for Enact Holdings' subsidiaries may be higher than currently anticipated. In the absence of a premium increase on new business, if Enact Holdings' subsidiaries hold more capital relative to their insured loans, their returns will be lower. Enact Holdings may be unable to increase premium rates on new business for various reasons, principally due to competition. Enact Holdings' inability to increase its capital as required in the anticipated timeframes and on anticipated terms, and realize the anticipated benefits, could have a material adverse impact on our business, results of operations and financial condition.~~ More specifically, Enact Holdings' subsidiaries' ability to continue to meet the PMIERS financial requirements and maintain a prudent amount of capital in excess of those requirements, given the dynamic nature of asset valuations and requirement changes over time, is dependent upon, among other things: (i) Enact Holdings' ability to complete credit risk

transfer transactions on its anticipated terms and timetable, which as applicable, are subject to market conditions, third-party approvals and other actions (including approval by regulators and the GSEs), and other factors that are outside its control; and (ii) Enact Holdings' ability to contribute its holding company cash or other sources of capital to satisfy the portion of the financial requirements that are not satisfied through credit risk transfer transactions. ~~In addition, another potential capital source includes, but is not limited to, the issuance of securities by Genworth Financial, Genworth Holdings or Enact Holdings, which could materially adversely impact our business, shareholders and debtholders. Enact Holdings' assessment of PMIERS compliance is based on a number of factors, including its understanding of the GSEs' interpretation of the PMIERS financial requirements.~~ Although we believe Enact Holdings has sufficient capital as required under PMIERS and it remains an approved insurer, it is possible these conditions may not continue. In addition, Enact Holdings may not continue **52** to meet the conditions contained in the GSE letters granting PMIERS credit for reinsurance and other credit risk transfer transactions including, but not limited to, its ability to remain below a statutory risk- to- capital ratio of 18: 1. The GSEs also reserve the right to re- evaluate the credit for reinsurance and other credit risk transfer transactions available under PMIERS. **Freddie Mac has also imposed additional requirements on Enact' s option to commute its reinsurance agreements.** If Enact is unable to continue to meet the requirements mandated by PMIERS, **or any additional restrictions which may be imposed on Enact by** the GSEs, whether because the GSEs amend them or the GSEs' interpretation of the financial requirements requires Enact to hold amounts of capital that are higher than planned or otherwise, Enact may not be eligible to write new insurance on loans acquired by the GSEs, which would have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. Additionally, compliance with PMIERS requires Enact Holdings to seek the GSEs' prior approval before taking many actions, including implementing certain new products or services or entering into intercompany agreements among others. PMIERS' approval requirements could prohibit, materially modify or delay Enact Holdings' intended course of action. Further, the GSEs may modify or change their interpretation of terms they require Enact Holdings to include in its mortgage insurance coverage for loans purchased by the GSEs, requiring Enact Holdings to modify its terms of coverage or operational procedures to remain an approved insurer, and such changes could have a material adverse impact on our financial position and operating results. It is possible the GSEs could, at their ~~own~~ discretion, require additional limitations and / or conditions on Enact Holdings' activities and practices that are not currently in PMIERS in order for Enact Holdings to remain an approved insurer. Additional requirements or conditions imposed by the GSEs could limit Enact Holdings' operating flexibility and the areas in which it may write new business. Any of these events would have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. Enact Holdings' U. S. mortgage insurance subsidiaries are subject to minimum statutory capital requirements, which if not met or waived, would result in restrictions or prohibitions on them doing business and could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition to PMIERS, mortgage insurers are required by certain states and other regulators to maintain a minimum amount of statutory capital relative to their level of risk in- force. While formulations of minimum capital vary in certain states, the most common measure applied allows for a maximum permitted risk- to- capital ratio of 25: 1. If one of Enact Holdings' U. S. mortgage insurance subsidiaries that is writing business in a particular state fails to maintain that state' s required minimum capital level, it would generally be required to **53** immediately stop writing new business in the state until the insurer re- establishes the required level of capital or receives a waiver of the requirement from the state' s insurance regulator, or until it establishes an alternative source of underwriting capacity acceptable to the regulator. If Enact Holdings' insurance subsidiaries exceed required risk- to- capital levels in the future, Enact Holdings and Genworth Financial would seek required regulatory and GSE forbearance and approvals or seek approval for the utilization of alternative insurance vehicles. However, such forbearance and approvals may not be obtained or may be obtained on unfavorable terms. In August 2023, the NAIC adopted amendments to the MGI Model Act and is in the process of making ~~corresponding~~ **conforming** revisions to the Statement of Statutory Accounting Principles No. 58 — Mortgage Guaranty Insurance. The revisions to the MGI Model Act are extensive, including with respect to risk concentration limits, capital and reserve requirements, reinsurance, underwriting practices and quality assurance. At this time, we cannot predict which states, if any, will adopt the amended MGI Model Act or any of its specific provisions, the effect changes **in the MGI Model Act** will have on the mortgage guaranty insurance market generally, or on our business specifically, the additional costs associated with compliance with any such changes, or any changes to our operations that may be necessary to comply, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. We also cannot predict whether other regulatory initiatives will be adopted or what impact, if any, such initiatives, if adopted as laws, may have on our business, results of operations and financial condition. **53** Changes in regulations that adversely affect the mortgage insurance markets in which Enact Holdings operates could affect its operations significantly and could reduce the demand for mortgage insurance. In addition to the general regulatory risks that are described under “ — Our insurance businesses are extensively regulated and changes in regulation may reduce our profitability and limit our growth, ” we are also affected, through our ownership of Enact Holdings, by various additional regulations related specifically to mortgage insurance operations. Federal and state regulations affect the scope of competitor operations, which influences the size of the mortgage insurance market and the intensity of the competition. This competition includes not only other private mortgage insurers, but also ~~U. S.~~ federal and state governmental and quasi- governmental agencies, principally the FHA and the VA, which are governed by federal regulations. Increases in the maximum loan amount that the FHA can insure, and reductions in the mortgage insurance premiums the FHA charges, ~~such as the reduction implemented in 2023~~, can reduce the demand for private mortgage insurance. Decreases in the maximum loan amounts or maximum loan- to- value ratio of loans the GSEs will purchase or guarantee or increases in GSE fees can also reduce demand for private mortgage insurance. Legislative, regulatory or administrative changes could cause demand for private mortgage insurance to decrease. Enact Holdings and its U. S. mortgage insurance subsidiaries, as credit enhancement providers in the residential mortgage lending industry, are also subject to compliance with **or otherwise impacted by** various federal and state consumer protection and insurance laws, including

RESPA, the ECOA, the Fair Housing Act, the Dodd-Frank Act (including the adoption of the QM Rule), HOPA and the FCRA and the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, among others. These laws prohibit payments for referrals of settlement service business, providing services to lenders for no or reduced fees, or payments for services not actually performed; require cancellation of insurance and refund of unearned premiums under certain circumstances; and govern the circumstances under which companies may obtain and use consumer credit information. Changes in these laws or regulations, changes in the appropriate regulator's interpretation of these laws or regulations or heightened enforcement activity could materially adversely affect the operations and profitability of Enact Holdings.

Dodd-Frank Act Risk Retention The Dodd-Frank Act requires an originator or issuer to retain a specified percentage of the credit risk exposure on securitized mortgages that do not meet the definition of a Qualified Residential Mortgage ("QRM"), which aligns with the definition of a QM. If the QRM definition is changed in a manner that is unfavorable to Enact Holdings, such as to require a large down payment for a loan to qualify as a QRM, without considering mortgage insurance in computing loan-to-value ratios, the attractiveness of originating and securitizing loans with lower down payments may be reduced, which may adversely affect the future demand for mortgage insurance.

Basel III Basel III Framework Following the financial crisis of 2008, issued by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, issued Basel III that established RBC and leverage capital requirements for most U.S. banking organizations (although banks banking 54 organizations with less than \$10.0 billion in total assets may now choose to comply with an alternative community bank leverage ratio framework established by the Federal Banking Agencies in 2019). In 2013, the U.S. federal banking regulators confirmed the role of mortgage insurance as a component of prudential bank regulation for high loan-to-value mortgages. In More recently, in July 2023, the U.S. Federal Reserve, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency proposed for comment the Basel III Endgame rule. Under the proposed rule, commercial banks with total assets greater than \$100.0 billion would no longer receive the 50% capital relief for high loan-to-value portfolio loans with mortgage insurance. If adopted as proposed, this rule could decrease the demand for mortgage insurance. The federal banking regulators are currently in the review process, and with it remains unclear whether there will be changes change to in the U.S. Administration in January 2025, the outcome, content and timing of the final rule ahead are unclear. If further revisions to the Basel III rules increase the capital requirements of banking organizations with respect to the residential mortgages Enact Holdings insures or do not provide sufficiently favorable treatment for the use of mortgage insurance purchased in respect of a bank's origination and securitization activities, its planned implementation in 2025 could adversely affect the demand for mortgage insurance. 54

Our U.S. life insurance subsidiaries may not be able to continue to mitigate the impact of Regulations XXX or AXXX and, therefore, they may incur higher operating costs that could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. We have increased term and universal life insurance statutory reserves in response to Regulations XXX and AXXX and have taken steps to mitigate the impact these regulations have had on our business, including increasing premium rates and implementing reserve funding structures. One way that we and other insurance companies have mitigated the impact of these regulations is through captive reinsurance companies. If we were to discontinue our use of captive life reinsurance subsidiaries to finance statutory reserves in response to regulatory changes on a prospective basis, the reasonably likely impact would be increased costs related to alternative financing, such as third-party reinsurance, which would adversely impact our consolidated results of operations and financial condition. In addition, we cannot be certain that affordable alternative financing would be available. While we are no longer writing new life insurance business, we may not be able to continue to implement actions to mitigate the impacts of Regulations XXX or AXXX on our in-force term and universal life insurance products which are not currently part of reserve funding structures, or which may be part of existing reserve arrangements and need refinancing. Additionally, there may be future regulatory, tax or other impacts to existing reserve funding structures and / or future refinancing, which could require us to increase statutory reserves or incur higher operating and / or tax costs.

Operational Risks If we are unable to retain, attract and motivate qualified employees or senior management, our results of operations, financial condition and business operations may be adversely impacted. Our success is largely dependent on our ability to retain, attract and motivate qualified employees and senior management. We face intense competition in our industry for key employees with demonstrated ability, including actuarial, finance, legal, investment, risk, compliance, information technology and other professional skills. On Our ability to top retain, attract and motivate experienced and qualified employees and senior management has been more challenging in light of our previous financial difficulties, announcements concerning expense reductions and from the demands being placed on our employees, as well as recruitment challenges due to associated with the ongoing labor shortage and low labor participation rate. In addition, our ability to attract, recruit, retain and motivate current experienced and prospective qualified employees may be adversely impacted by current due to uncertainty and / or prospective employees' perception of the Company changing its inherent risks involved with Genworth's strategic direction-growth initiatives. Furthermore, should work arrangements, such as remote work environments, have become more flexible and commonplace, which could further challenge our ability to compete for qualified employees could be further challenged. A remote work environment has expanded competition among employers, which has likely exacerbated the battle for talent in an already tight labor market. We may not cannot be sure we will be able to attract, retain and motivate the desired 55-workforce, and our failure to do so could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and business operations. In addition, we may not be able to meet regulatory requirements relating to required expertise in various professional positions. Managing key employee succession and retention is also critical to our success. We While we have succession plans and long-term compensation plans, including retention programs, designed to retain our employees, our succession plans may not operate effectively, and we would be adversely affected if we fail to adequately plan for the succession of our senior management and other key employees. Moreover While we have succession plans and long-term compensation plans, including retention programs, designed to retain our employees, our succession plans may not operate effectively, and our compensation plans cannot guarantee that the services of these employees will continue to be available to us.

Changes in the composition of Enact Holdings' reliance on key **business or undue concentration by** customers— **customer** or **distribution relationships geographic region** could cause a **significant** loss of **business significant sales if one or more adverse performance** of those relationships terminate or are reduced— **a small segment of its portfolio**. Our businesses depend on our relationships with our customers, and in particular, our relationships with our largest lending customers in Enact Holdings. Customers place private mortgage insurance provided by Enact **55** Holdings directly on loans that they originate and indirectly through purchases of loans that already have mortgage insurance coverage provided by Enact Holdings. Customer relationships may influence the amount of **direct** business written with Enact Holdings and the customers' willingness to continue to approve Enact Holdings as a mortgage insurance provider for loans that they purchase. In **2023–2024**, Enact Holdings' largest customer accounted for **19–20** % of its total new insurance written and **10–11** % of its total revenues. Its top five customers generated **33–34** % of its new insurance written in **2023–2024**. An inability to maintain a relationship with one or more of these customers could have an adverse effect on the amount of new business Enact Holdings is able to write and consequently, our financial condition and results of operations. **Enact Holdings' ability to maintain business relationships and business volumes with its largest lending customers remains critical to the success of our business.** In addition, customer concentration may adversely affect our financial condition if a significant customer chooses to increase its use of other mortgage insurers, merges with a competitor or exits the mortgage finance business, chooses alternatives to mortgage insurance or experiences a decrease in its business. **We cannot be certain that any loss—Loss** of business from significant customers, or any single **lender—customer**, **would—may not** be replaced by **business from** other customers, existing or new. As a result of **current—market conditions and increased or changes in** regulatory requirements, Enact Holdings' lending customers may decide to write business only with a limited number of mortgage insurers or only with certain mortgage insurers. **Geographic concentration in Enact Holdings based on their views of an insurer' mortgage portfolio increases its exposure to** pricing, service levels, underwriting guidelines, loss **losses mitigation practices due to localized economic conditions. Enact Holdings seeks to diversify its insured loan portfolio geographically; however,** financial strength, ratings, mechanisms of credit enhancements or **customer concentration might lead to concentrations in specific regions in other— the factors—United States**. Our businesses could be adversely impacted from deficiencies in our disclosure controls and procedures or internal control over financial reporting. The design and effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting, **including incremental controls added to implement LDH,** may not prevent all errors, misstatements or misrepresentations. While management continually reviews the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting, **it is possible there can be no guarantee** that our internal control over financial reporting **will—may not** be effective in **fully** accomplishing **all our** control objectives **all of the time**. Any material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting, such as those we have reported in the past, or any other failure to maintain effective disclosure controls and procedures could result in material errors or restatements in our historical financial statements or untimely filings, which could cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information, that would result in a material adverse impact on our business and financial condition. **56—Our computer systems and those of our third- party service providers have in the past failed or been compromised** and may in the future fail or be compromised, including through cybersecurity breaches; we may experience issues from new and complex information technology methodologies such as artificial intelligence; and unanticipated problems could materially adversely impact our disaster recovery systems and business continuity plans, any of which could **expose confidential information such as personal information of our customers or employees,** damage our reputation, impair our ability to conduct business effectively, result in enforcement action or litigation, and materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Our business is highly dependent upon the effective operation of our computer systems. We also have arrangements in place with our partners and other third- party service providers through which we share and receive information. We rely on these systems throughout our business for a variety of functions, including processing claims and applications, providing information to customers and distributors, performing actuarial analyses and maintaining financial records. We have implemented and maintain what we believe to be reasonable security controls and back- up measures, but despite this, our computer systems and those of our partners and third- party service providers have been, and may be in the future, vulnerable to physical or electronic intrusions, computer malware, malicious code or other attacks, system failures, programming errors, employee and third- party errors or wrongdoing, and similar disruption or adverse outcomes. The failure of these systems for any **56** reason could cause significant interruptions to our operations, which could result in a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations. Technology continues to **expand—evolve** and plays an ever- increasing role in our business. While it is our goal to safeguard information assets from physical theft and cybersecurity threats **including by preventing cybersecurity incidents,** our information security measures may not detect, and protect information assets from, or fully mitigate, these ever- increasing risks. Information assets include both information itself in the form of computer data, written materials, knowledge and supporting processes, and the information technology systems, networks, other electronic devices and storage media used to store, process, retrieve and transmit that information. As more information is used and shared by our employees, customers and suppliers, both within and outside our company, cybersecurity threats become expansive in nature. Additionally, cybersecurity threats have continued to grow in sophistication, in part through the deployment of artificial intelligence technologies. The confidentiality, integrity, security and availability of information are essential to maintaining our reputation and ability to conduct our operations. Although we have implemented controls and continue to train our employees **and conduct cybersecurity- related due diligence on third- party service providers,** a cybersecurity event could still occur **and could go undetected for an extended period of time, either of** which would cause damage to our reputation with our customers, distributors and other stakeholders, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations, or expose us to litigation or other enforcement actions. For example, during the second quarter of 2023, we were notified by PBI Research Services (" PBI "), **a—one of our** third- party **vendor—vendors**, that PBI was subject to the widely reported security events involving the MOVEit file transfer system, **which PBI uses in the**

performance of its services (the “ MOVEit Cybersecurity Incident ”), **which**. The MOVEit Cybersecurity Incident resulted in the unauthorized acquisition of data by a third party from PBI **uses in** as well as several organizations and governmental agencies. After being notified of the **performance of its services**. Following security event, we, together with PBI, promptly launched an investigation to, **as discussed in our Form 8- K filed on June 22, 2023 and our Annual Report on Form 10- K filed on February 29, 2024, we determine** determined to whether and to what **that** extent personal information had been unlawfully accessed. **Approximately** approximately 2. 5 **million** to 2. 7 million of our policyholders’ or other customers’ personal information, including social security numbers, was exposed to and obtained by the threat actor as a result of the MOVEit Cybersecurity Incident. We do not **currently** believe this incident **has had or** will have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition. However, **there we** could **be suffer** a material adverse effect in the future, especially if the amount of insurance coverage we maintain is not sufficient to cover claims or liabilities **from relating to this or** a future incident. We retain confidential information in our computer systems, and we rely on commercial technologies to maintain the security **, integrity and availability** of those systems, including computers or mobile devices. Anyone who is able to circumvent our security measures and penetrate our computer systems or misuse authorized access could access, view, misappropriate, alter, delete or disclose any information in the systems, including personal information, personal health information and proprietary business information. Our employees, distribution partners and other vendors use portable computers or mobile devices which may contain similar information to that in our computer **57** systems, and these devices have been and can be lost, stolen or damaged, and therefore subject to the same risks as our other computer systems. In addition, an increasing number of states and foreign countries require that affected parties be notified or other actions be taken (which could involve significant costs to us) if a security breach results in the unlawful disclosure of personal information. We have experienced occasional, actual or attempted breaches of our cybersecurity, although to date, none of these breaches has had a material effect on our business, operations or reputation. Any compromise of the security of our computer systems or those of our partners and third- party service providers that results in the unauthorized disclosure of customer personal information **, like the one involving PBI and MOVEit discussed above,** could damage our reputation in the marketplace, deter people from purchasing our products, subject us to **regulatory scrutiny and** significant civil and criminal liability and require us to incur significant technical, legal and other expenses. Cybersecurity, data privacy and artificial intelligence risks and uncertainties have come under increased scrutiny in recent years, with various countries, government agencies and insurance regulators introducing and / or passing legislation in an attempt to safeguard personal information from escalating cybersecurity threats and other unknown risks and uncertainties **, as well as to ensure the responsible use of artificial intelligence**. For additional details, see “ Regulation — Other Laws and Regulations — Privacy and cybersecurity. ” We have **57** implemented internal policies, practices and controls designed to comply with applicable data privacy and security laws. **Moreover, artificial intelligence technologies offer numerous potential benefits (e. g., creating or increasing operational efficiencies), but deployment of such technologies also poses certain risks, including that they may be misused, or the models or datasets on which the models are trained may be flawed or otherwise may function in an unexpected manner.** Failure, by us or any third- party on which we rely, to comply with these **data privacy and data protection** laws, regulations and rules may result in enforcement action, litigation, monetary fines **5** or other penalties, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition **5** and reputation. For additional details on our cybersecurity risk management, strategy and governance, see “ Item 1C — Cybersecurity. ” **With respect to artificial intelligence, the relative newness of the technology, the speed at which it is being adopted, and the paucity of artificial intelligence- specific regulations and standards increases these risks.** In addition, unanticipated problems with, or failures of, our disaster recovery systems and business continuity plans could have a material adverse impact on our ability to conduct business and on our results of operations and financial condition, particularly if those problems affect our information technology systems and destroy, lose or otherwise compromise the integrity or availability of valuable data. Furthermore, in the event that a significant number of our employees were unavailable in the event of a disaster or a pandemic, our ability to effectively conduct business could be severely compromised. The failure of our disaster recovery systems and business continuity plans could adversely impact our profitability and our business. We rely upon third- party vendors who may be unable or unwilling to meet their obligations to us. We rely on third- party vendors to efficiently execute in- house processes and other outsourcing arrangements, as well as to provide unique or cost- efficient products or services. We rely on the controls and risk management processes of these third parties **. Our reliance on third- party vendors that we do not control does not relieve us of our responsibilities and requirements**. While we have certain contractual protections and perform third- party vendor due diligence procedures, it is possible that third- party vendors may not provide accurate and complete information to us, maintain adequate internal controls, meet their obligations on a timely basis and adhere to the provisions of our agreements. If any third- party provider (or such third **5**-party’ s supplier, vendor or subcontractor) experiences any deficiency in internal controls, determines that its practices and procedures used in providing services to us (including administering any of our policies) require review, or it otherwise fails to provide services to us in accordance with appropriate standards, we could incur expenses and experience other adverse effects as a result. Additionally, if a third- party vendor is unable to source and maintain a capable workforce or supply us with contractors during times of peak volume, then we may be unable to satisfy our customer obligations and / or regulatory reporting requirements. In addition, some third- party vendors may provide unique services and the loss of those services may be difficult to replace and / or the cost to receive the third- party services may be significant, including conversion costs to establish the appropriate technology infrastructure. Any of the above scenarios could lead to reputational damage and / or an adverse financial impact, including the imposition of penalties or being subject to litigation costs. **58** Insurance and Product- Related Risks Enact Holdings may be unable to maintain or increase capital in its mortgage insurance subsidiaries in a timely manner, on anticipated terms or at all, including through improved business performance, reinsurance or similar transactions, securities offerings or otherwise, in each case as and when required. Enact Holdings may require incremental capital to support its growth, meet regulatory or GSE

capital requirements, comply with rating agency criteria to maintain ratings, repay its debt ~~due in 2025~~, operate and meet unexpected cash flow obligations. Our ability to support the capital needs of Enact Holdings is limited. Accordingly, we are largely reliant on Enact Holdings to support its own capital needs. Furthermore, our current plans do not include any additional minority sales resulting in Genworth owning less than 80 % of Enact Holdings, and accordingly, **58** Enact Holdings' ability to raise additional capital by issuing its stock to third parties is limited. Enact Holdings' inability to fund or raise the capital required in the anticipated timeframes and on the anticipated terms, **including refinancing its existing debt**, could cause a reduction in its business levels or subject it to a variety of regulatory actions, which would have a material adverse impact on our business, results of operations and financial condition. ~~Specifically, as Enact Holdings' outstanding debt matures, Enact Holdings may face challenges in refinancing or extending the debt on favorable terms. Unfavorable market conditions, changes in Enact Holdings' financial position or changes to its ratings could limit its ability to refinance the debt, potentially impacting our liquidity.~~ In addition, the implementation of any further credit risk transfer transactions or other transactions with third parties to provide additional capital depends on a number of factors, including but not limited to, market conditions, necessary third-party approvals (including approval by regulators and the GSEs) and other factors which are outside Enact Holdings' control. Therefore, Enact Holdings may not be able to successfully implement these actions on the anticipated timetable and terms, or at all. Even if Enact Holdings is able to successfully implement these actions, it may not be able to achieve the anticipated benefits from the actions. Reinsurance may not be available, affordable or adequate to protect us against losses. As part of our overall risk and capital management strategy, we purchase reinsurance from external reinsurers, use credit risk transfer transactions and provide internal reinsurance support for certain risks underwritten by our various business segments. These reinsurance arrangements and credit risk transfer transactions are intended to enable our businesses to transfer risks in exchange for some of the associated economic benefits and, as a result, improve our statutory capital position, manage risk to within our tolerance level and improve the PMIERS position of Enact Holdings. The availability and cost of reinsurance protection are impacted by our operating and financial performance, including ratings, as well as conditions beyond our control, including changes in regulation. For example, our U. S. life insurance subsidiaries' low financial strength ratings may reduce the availability of certain types of reinsurance and have made it more costly when it is available, as reinsurers have been less willing to take on credit risk in the volatile market. Accordingly, we may continue to be forced into incurring additional expenses for reinsurance and / or we may not be able to obtain new reinsurance or renew existing reinsurance arrangements on acceptable terms, or at all, which could increase our risk and adversely affect our ability to obtain statutory capital credit for new reinsurance or could require us to make capital contributions to maintain regulatory capital requirements. Moreover, absent the availability and affordability to enter into new credit risk transfer transactions, the ability of Enact Holdings to obtain PMIERS or statutory credit for new transactions would be adversely impacted. See " — If Enact is unable to continue to meet the requirements mandated by PMIERS because the GSEs amend them or the GSEs' interpretation of the financial requirements requires Enact to hold amounts of capital that are higher than planned or otherwise, Enact may not be eligible to write new insurance on loans acquired by the GSEs, which would have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. " We also manage risk and capital allocated to our long- term care insurance business through utilization of external reinsurance in the form of coinsurance. Our U. S. life insurance subsidiaries have executed external reinsurance agreements to reinsure sales of some of their older blocks of long- term care insurance products (10 % of new business issued from 2003 to 2008; 20 % to 30 % of new business issued from 2009 to 2011; and 40 % of ~~59~~ new business issued from 2011 to early 2013). We also have external reinsurance on some older blocks of business which includes a treaty on a yearly renewable term basis on business that was written between 1998 and 2003. This yearly renewable term reinsurance provides coverage for claims on those policies for 15 years after the policy was written. After 15 years, reinsurance coverage ends for policies not on claim, while reinsurance coverage continues for policies on claim until the claim ends. The 15- year coverage on the policies written in 2003 expired in 2018; therefore, any new claims will not have reinsurance coverage under this treaty. Since 2013, we have seen, and may continue to see, an increase in our benefit costs as policies with reinsurance coverage exhaust their benefits or terminate and policies which are not covered by reinsurance go on claim. Over time, affordable or any reinsurance may not continue to be available. **59** A decrease in the volume of high loan- to- value home mortgage originations or an increase in the volume of mortgage insurance cancellations could result in a decline in Enact Holdings' revenue. Enact Holdings provides mortgage insurance primarily for high loan- to- value mortgages. Factors that could lead to a decrease in the volume of high loan- to- value mortgage originations include, but are not limited to: • an increase in home mortgage interest rates; • limitations on the tax benefits of homeownership and mortgage interest; • implementation of more rigorous mortgage lending regulation; • a decline in economic conditions generally, or in conditions in regional and local economies; • events outside of Enact Holdings' control, including natural and man- made disasters and pandemics adversely affecting housing markets and home buying; • the level of consumer confidence, which may be adversely affected by economic instability, war or terrorist events; • an increase in the price of homes relative to income levels; • a lack of housing supply at lower home prices; • adverse population trends, including lower homeownership rates; • high rates of home price appreciation, which for refinancings affect whether refinanced loans have loan- to- value ratios that require mortgage insurance; and • changes in government housing policy encouraging loans to first- time home buyers. A decline in the volume of high loan- to- value mortgage originations would reduce the demand for mortgage insurance and, therefore, could have a material adverse effect on Enact Holdings and our financial condition and results of operations. ~~As In addition, each year, Enact Holdings recognizes a significant percentage of its earned premiums from renewal premiums on insurance policies written in previous years. As a result,~~ the length of time insurance remains in- force is an important determinant of Genworth' s mortgage insurance revenues. Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and many other mortgage investors generally permit a **homeowner borrower** to ask the loan servicer to cancel the borrower' s obligation to pay for mortgage insurance when the principal amount of the mortgage falls below 80 % of the home' s value. Factors that tend to reduce the length of time our mortgage insurance remains in- force include: • declining interest rates, which may result

in the refinancing of the mortgages underlying the insurance policies with new mortgage loans that may not require mortgage insurance or that Enact Holdings does not insure; • customer concentration levels with certain customers that actively market refinancing opportunities to their existing borrowers; ~~60~~ • significant appreciation in the value of homes, which causes the unpaid balance of the mortgage to decrease below 80 % of the value of the home and enables the borrower to request cancellation of the mortgage insurance; and • changes in mortgage insurance cancellation requirements or procedures of the GSEs or under applicable law. Any change in the methodology by which servicers determine the cancellation dates of mortgage insurance under HOPA; GSE requirements or otherwise, including as a result of changes in law or regulation; GSE rules or guidance, ~~including changes in response to COVID-19 or homeowner affordability initiatives~~; and / or for any other reason, could reduce the amount of Enact Holdings' insurance in- force and may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. **60** Enact Holdings experienced elevated persistency in ~~2023 and 2022~~ **through 2024** primarily as a result of the **rising higher** interest rate environment in response to inflationary pressures. ~~A decrease in persistency generally would reduce the amount of Enact Holdings' insurance in- force and could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. Conversely, higher~~ **Higher** persistency on certain higher- risk products could have a material adverse effect if claims generated by such products ~~remain elevated or increase~~. **Conversely, a decrease in persistency generally would reduce the amount of Enact Holdings' insurance in- force and could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations**. The amount of mortgage insurance written by Enact Holdings could decline significantly if alternatives to private mortgage insurance are used or lower coverage levels of mortgage insurance are selected. There are a variety of alternatives to private mortgage insurance that may reduce the amount of mortgage insurance written by Enact Holdings. These alternatives include: • originating mortgages that consist of two simultaneous loans, known as “ simultaneous seconds, ” comprising a first mortgage with a loan- to- value ratio of 80 % and a simultaneous second mortgage for the excess portion of the loan, instead of a single mortgage with a loan- to- value ratio of more than 80 %; • using government mortgage insurance programs; • holding mortgages in the lenders' own loan portfolios and self- insuring; • using programs, such as those offered by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac in the United States, requiring lower mortgage insurance coverage levels; • originating and securitizing loans in mortgage- backed securities whose underlying mortgages are not insured with private mortgage insurance or which are structured so that the risk of default lies with the investor, rather than a private mortgage insurer; and • using risk- sharing insurance programs, credit default swaps or similar instruments, instead of private mortgage insurance, to transfer credit risk on mortgages. ~~If The degree to which lenders or borrowers may select these alternatives now, or in the future, is difficult to predict. The performance and resiliency of the private mortgage insurance industry could impact the perception of the industry and private mortgage insurance execution as the primary choice of first- loss credit protection, which could influence the popularity of alternative forms of mortgage insurance in the future. As~~ one or more of the alternatives described above, or new alternatives that enter the market, are chosen over private mortgage insurance, Enact Holdings' revenue could be adversely impacted. The loss of business in general or the specific loss of more profitable business in Enact Holdings could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition. Additionally, Enact Holdings competes with the FHA and the VA, as well as certain local- and state- level housing finance agencies. Separately, the ~~GSEs government- owned and government- sponsored enterprises, including Fannie Mae and Freddie Mae,~~ compete with Enact Holdings through certain of their risk- sharing insurance programs. Those competitors may establish pricing terms and business practices that may be influenced by ~~61~~ motives such as advancing social housing policy or stabilizing the mortgage lending industry, which may not be consistent with maximizing return on capital or other profitability measures. In addition, those governmental enterprises typically do not have the same capital requirements or cost of capital that Enact Holdings and other mortgage insurance companies have and therefore may have financial flexibility in their pricing and capacity that could put Enact Holdings at a competitive disadvantage. In the event that ~~a government- owned~~ **one or sponsored entity of these enterprises** decides to change prices significantly or alter the terms and conditions of its mortgage insurance or other credit enhancement products in furtherance of social or other goals rather than a profit or risk management motive, Enact Holdings may be unable to compete effectively, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. **See “ — Changes to the charters or practices of the GSEs, including actions or decisions to decrease or discontinue the use of mortgage insurance, could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. ”** Enact Holdings' delegated underwriting ~~and loss mitigation program programs~~ may subject its mortgage insurance subsidiaries to unanticipated claims. Certain of Enact Holdings' customers commit Enact Holdings to insure loans that use its pre- established guidelines under delegated underwriting authority. Delegated underwriting represented approximately **71 % and 61** ~~70 % and 71 %~~ of Enact Holdings' total new insurance written by loan count for the years ended December 31, **2024 and 2023** ~~and 2022~~, respectively. Once a customer is accepted into Enact Holdings' delegated underwriting program, a loan originated by that customer is generally insured without validating the accuracy of the data submitted, investigating for fraud or reviewing to ensure the customer followed the pre- established ~~guidelines for~~ **guidelines**. Under this program, it is possible a customer could commit Enact Holdings to insure a material number of loans that would fail Enact Holdings' pre- established guidelines for delegated underwriting but pass its model, among other criteria, before Enact Holdings discovers the problem and terminates the customer' s delegated underwriting authority. Although coverage on such loans may be rescindable or otherwise limited under the terms of Enact Holdings' master policies, the burden of establishing the right to rescind or deny coverage lies with the insurer. To the extent that Enact Holdings' customers exceed their delegated underwriting authorities, our business, results of operations and financial condition could be materially adversely affected. **Enact Holdings has delegated to the GSEs, which have in turn delegated to most of their servicers, the authority to accept modifications, short sales and deeds- in- lieu of foreclosure on loans Enact Holdings insures. Servicers are required to operate under protocols established by the GSEs in accepting these loss mitigation alternatives. Enact Holdings depends on servicers in making these decisions and mitigating its exposure to losses. In some cases, loss**

mitigation decisions favorable to the GSEs may not be favorable to Enact Holdings and may increase the incidence of paid claims. Inappropriate delegation protocols or failure of servicers to service in accordance with the protocols may increase the magnitude of Enact Holdings' losses and have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. Enact Holdings' delegation of loss mitigation decisions to the GSEs is subject to cancellation, but exercise of these cancellation rights may have an adverse effect on Enact Holdings' relationship with the GSEs and customers.

Medical advances, such as genetic research and diagnostic imaging, emerging new technology, including artificial intelligence and related legislation, could materially adversely affect the financial performance of our life insurance, long-term care insurance and annuity businesses. Genetic testing research and discovery is advancing at a rapid pace. In addition, future reliance on new artificial intelligence methodologies may drastically change medical research and science. Though some of this medical research is focused on identifying the genes associated with rare diseases, much of the research is focused on identifying the genes associated with an increased risk of various common diseases such as diabetes, heart disease, cancer and Alzheimer's disease. Diagnostic testing utilizing various blood panels or imaging techniques, including the use of artificial intelligence, may allow clinicians to detect similar diseases during an earlier treatment phase and prescribe more acute medicine or treatments. We believe that if an individual learns through such testing that they are predisposed to a condition that may reduce their life expectancy or increase their chances of requiring long-term care, they potentially will be more likely to purchase life and long-term care insurance policies or avoid lapsing their existing policy. In contrast, if an individual learns that they lack the genetic predisposition to develop the conditions that reduce longevity or require long-term care, they potentially will be less likely to purchase life and long-term care insurance products or allow their life and long-term care insurance policies to lapse but would be more likely to purchase certain annuity products. Being able to access and use the medical information (including the results of genetic research, diagnostic testing and artificial intelligence methodologies) known to our prospective policyholders is important to ensure that an underwriting risk assessment matches the anticipated risk priced into our life and long-term care insurance products, as well as our annuity products. Currently, there are some state level restrictions related to an insurer's access and use of genetic information, and periodically new genetic testing legislation is being introduced. However, further restrictions on the access and use of such medical information could create a mismatch between an assessed risk and the product pricing. Such a mismatch has the potential to increase product pricing causing a decrease in sales to lower risk individuals resulting in higher risk individuals becoming the more likely buyer. In addition, it is possible that regulators may enforce anti-discrimination provisions even when medical information is available that indicates a purchaser is at higher risk. The net result of this could cause a deterioration in the risk profile of our portfolio which could lead to payments to our policyholders and contractholders that are materially higher than anticipated. Any of these events could materially adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition. In addition to earlier diagnosis or knowledge of disease risk, medical advances may also lead to newer forms of preventive care which could improve an individual's overall health and / or longevity. If this were to occur, the duration of payments made by us under certain forms of life insurance policies or annuity contracts would likely increase thereby reducing our profitability on those products.

Conversely, slower progressing medical advances, particularly in the areas of cognitive decline, could adversely impact our long-term care insurance business as policyholders may remain on claim for a long period of time resulting in higher severity and duration of claims. Other Emerging Risks Other emerging risks, such as the occurrence of natural or man-made disasters, including geopolitical tensions and war; a public health emergency, including pandemics; climate change; or unknown risks and uncertainties associated with artificial intelligence could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. We are exposed to various risks arising out of natural disasters, including fires, earthquakes, hurricanes, floods and wildfires, tornadoes and other extreme weather events, many of which could be exacerbated by climate change.

Increasing geopolitical tensions and war (including the Russian invasion of Ukraine and the Israel-Hamas conflict and economic competition between the United States and China) could impact the economic environment and reduce available resources or increase costs due to supply chain impacts, including restricting oil supply and / or increasing the price of oil. The risk of a public health emergency, including from a pandemic, exposes us to risks similar to those experienced during COVID-19. A future natural or man-made disaster could disrupt our computer systems and our ability to conduct or process business, as well as lead to unexpected changes in mortgage borrower, policyholder and contractholder behavior. We are also exposed to the continued threat of terrorism, military actions and other man-made disasters, which may cause significant volatility in global financial markets and could trigger an economic downturn in the areas directly or indirectly affected by the disaster. These consequences could, among other things, result in a decline in business and increased claims from those areas, as well as an adverse effect on home prices in those areas, which could result in increased loss experience in our mortgage insurance subsidiaries. Disasters or a public health emergency, including a pandemic, could also disrupt public and private infrastructure, including communications and financial services, which could disrupt our normal business operations. Our inability to anticipate and leverage new technology developments, such as artificial intelligence, could adversely affect the future success of our business. We cannot predict how existing and emerging guidance, rules and regulations governing the use of artificial intelligence will be interpreted or applied, or what, if any, actions may be taken regarding artificial intelligence, but any applicable regulations and limitations could result in increased compliance costs and / or lead to changes in business practices and policies. We may not be successful in anticipating or responding to these developments on a timely and cost-effective basis, and our investments in these capabilities may not deliver the benefits anticipated or perform as expected.

Moreover, our competitors may adopt artificial intelligence technologies more quickly or more effectively than we do, which could cause competitive harm. Poor implementation of new technologies, including artificial intelligence, by us or our third-party service providers, could subject us to additional risks we cannot adequately mitigate, which could have a material adverse impact to our business, results of operations and financial condition. **63 While we are continuing to measure the impact of remediation expenses and other potential liabilities, neither this incident, nor other known cybersecurity**

threats, has had or is reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on our business strategy, results of operations or financial condition. See “~~Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments~~ We ~~1A — Risk Factors — Our computer systems and those of our third-party service providers have no unresolved comments~~ in the past failed or been compromised and may in the future fail or be compromised, including through cybersecurity breaches; we may experience issues from new and complex ~~the staff of the SEC. Item 1C. Cybersecurity~~ methodologies such and cybersecurity risk as some of the most significant risk types to ~~artificial intelligence; and unanticipated problems could materially adversely impact our disaster recovery systems and business continuity plans~~. Related to these identified risk types, we have classified any of which could expose confidential information such as personal information of our customers ~~our~~ or employees, damage our reputation, impair our ability to ~~to risks~~ conduct business effectively, result in enforcement action or litigation, and report these risks to ~~63~~ materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.